THE MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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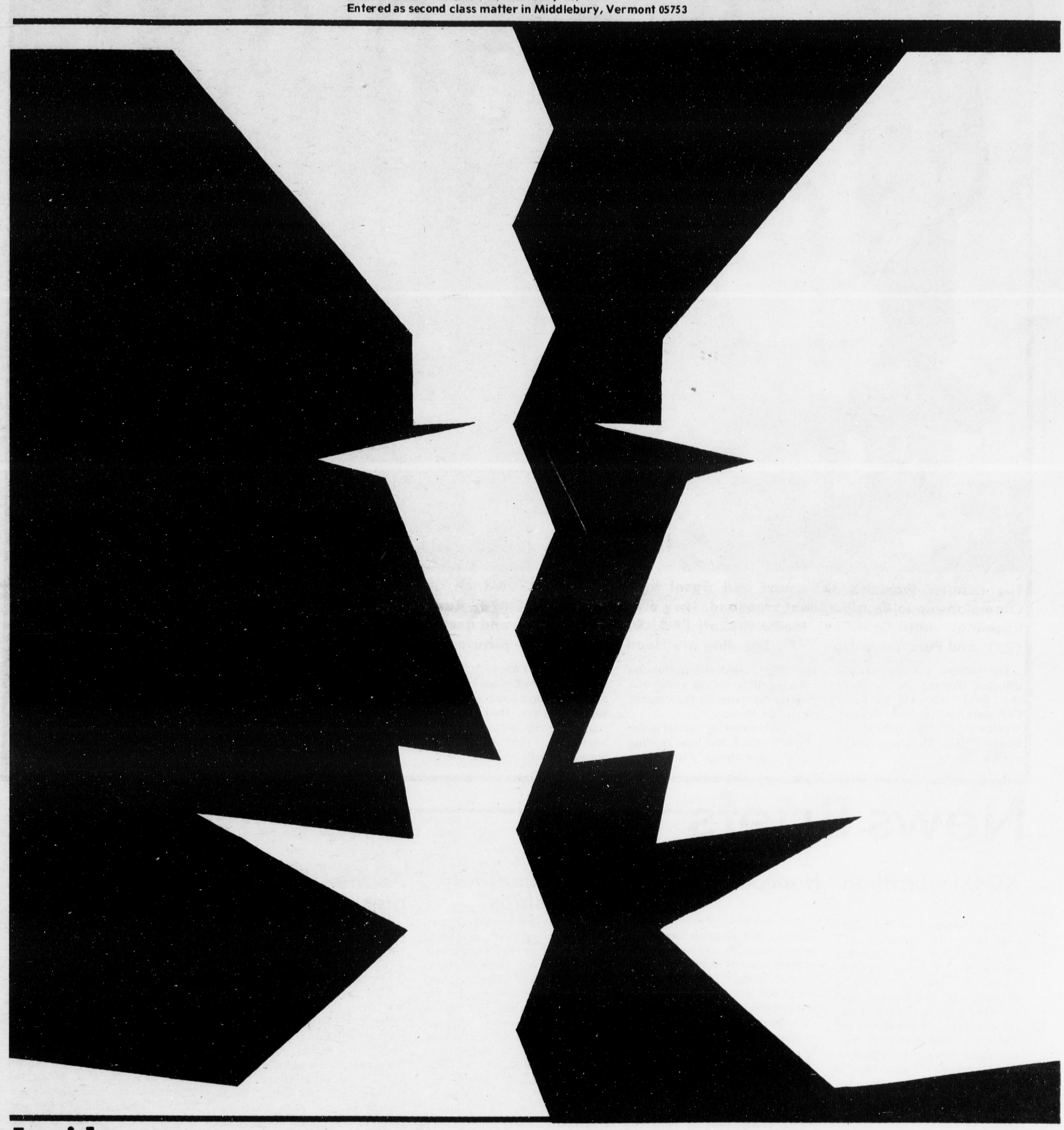

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Women will vie for Nat'l ski title

photo by peter colman

The Panther Women's Ski squad will travel to the Women's Championship in Michigan next weekend. They are, left to right, kneeling: Mitzi Cain ('79), Mellie Krakoff ('78), Sara McMealus ('79), and Pam Richardson ('78). Standing are Head Coach Terry Aldrich, Jennifer Caldwell ('79), Leslie Orton ('77), Ellen Hall, ('78), Ruth Baxter ('79), Tina Besse ('77), Sherrill Sanderson ('79), and Asst. Coach Charlie Brush. Kathy Anderson ismissing from the picture.

The College will fly its undefeated Womens Ski Team to the first annual National Collegiate Athletic Assn. (NCAA) Women's Championships at Boyne Mt., Michigan next weekend.

College President Olin Robison announced the College's offer at a private reception for the Panther squad on Monday.

"I've been seeing you all in the paper so much and been reading all the nice things you've been doing for the College," Robison said in introduction. He expressed his appreciation for their athletic efforts, then said, "If you, as a group, want to go to the Nationals, the College is prepared to fly you out there."

Dick Colman, Athletic Director, told the women to be "terribly careful" of their health, with the flu bug going around. "I'd say, in bed by 7:30." "And stay out of the hayloft," chimed in Rudolf Haerle, Chairman of the Athletic Policy Committee.

Fifteen schools, the maximum number, will compete for the Women's national championship. Some say the Panther women are the best women skiers in the country. Now they'll have the chance to prove it.

News Briefs

XC ski marathon

Mike Shonstrom of the Churchill House Inn, Brandon, Vt., announced that the Churchill House Ski Touring Centre, Blueberry Hill Farm and residents of Middlebury and Brandon have formed a committee to run a ski marathon race from the Middlebury College Breadloaf Campus in Ripton to the Churchill House Inn in Brandon. The distance of the race is 26 miles, making it the longest ski touring race in the Eastern United States.

The race is to be held on Sunday, Feb. 29 starting at 9:00. The entry fee is $6 per person and $3 for children under 13.

Those wishing entry blanks for this or any of the Travelers events write to ESA-Travelers Race Series, Box 777, Brattleboro, Vt. 05301.

Anyone interested in further race information or have an interest in participating on the organizing contact, Mike Shonstrom, Churchill House Inn, RFD #3, Brandon, Vt. 05733, (802) 247-3300.

Hancock school

The school enrichment program is a program designed to give students in local two-roomed schools opportunities to do and learn things that they would not otherwise have. The schools consist of two or three classrooms and grades ranging from 1 to 6. The program is run by students who go to Salisbury, Rutland, Hancock and Granville once a week.

The program at Hancock School has recently been suffering from lack of support. Hancock is a two roomed school with thirty children in grades 1 through 6. In the past we have gone out to Hancock on Fridays from 1 - 3) (allowing time to get there and back). The children are very receptive to new ideas and people and thoroughly enjoy having us students out there.

Anyone interested should contact Jane Buckley Box 2673.

Environmental internships

The Environmental Intern Program is currently accepting applications for 110 positions with environmental organizations throughout New England and New York. Internships are for three-month periods, and interns are paid education stipends according to academic levels. The deadline for submitting applications is March 10, 1976.

Interns regularly come from a wide range of backgrounds, among them: planning; geography; history; library science; forestry; engineering; statistics; economics; resource management; art, and many more.

Brief descriptions of the projects are available in a Job Listing available at the Placement Office. Interested candidates should send a post-card asking for materials to EIP, Massachusetts Audubon Society, Lincoln, Mass, 01773.

Former trustee dies

Atty. Adrian C. Leiby, of 138 Church St., a former trustee and alumnus of Middlebury College, died in Bergenfield, N.J. Monday following a long illness.

A partner in the New York City law firm of LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby and MacRae, Mr. Leiby was an alumni trustee on the Middlebury Board of Trustees from 1965-70. His many years of service to Middlebury as a trustee and alumnus were recognized last year when he received the Alumni Meritorious Service Award.

He leaves his wife, Mrs. Emorie (Atkins) Leiby; a daughter, Mrs. Adrian L. Scott, and a sister, Mrs. Catherine L. Marchbank.

Memorial services will be held 3 p.m. Friday in the South Presbyterian Church, Bergenfield. Interment will be in South Church Cemetary.

Incentive grants

March 1, 1976 is the deadline for Vermont residents to submit Incentive Grant applications to Vermont Student Assistance Corporation (VSAC) for the 1976-'77 academic year. Students applying after the deadline cannot be guaranteed funds.

Full-time Middlebury undergraduates are eligible.

Incentive Grants are awarded according to the financial situation of each student's family, educational expenses, and the total amount of funds appropriated by the Vermont General Assembly to VSAC. Individual grants for the current academic year range from $200 to $1,150.

Incentive Grant applications are available from the Financial Aid office and VSAC, located at 156 College Street, Burlington, Vermont, 05401; telephone toll-free in Vermont, 1-800-642-3177.

Winter Carnival preview - See pages 6-8

Robison removes Union from hockey schedule

By JIM O'CONNELL

In an anticipated, yet bold move, College president Olin Robison has publicly declared his intention to drop the Union College, Schenectady, New York hockey team from the Middlebury schedule for the "foreseeable future."

This action came as a result of the President's attendance at the Union game, played in Schenectady on Jan. 16, which Middlebury lost 10-7. Allegedly, Middlebury was treated unfairly.

Robison's reasons for discontinuing competition with Union ostensibly stem from Union's alleged manner of recruiting hockey players and the direction their hockey program appears to have taken under new big-name coach Ned Harkness.

Robison's decisive action also reflects the sentiments of slogans espoused by all the small colleges in NESCAC—"academics first and athletics second."

Robison wrote Union President Thomas Bonner, Midd '45, expressing his intention and the reasons for it. See letter adjacent.

Bonner responded in a telephone interview, "Since I am a former Middlebury student, it would be appropriate for me to say something. First of all, I'm surprised and saddened. Surprised because I was present at the game, sitting with Mr. Robison, watching the game closely, and I saw a clean, hard-fought match which everyone seemed to enjoy."

Bonner said he sees the situation like this; a team was recruited in a short period of time under NESCAC rules (no athletic scholarships, no visits by coaches to schools or homes, etc.) and though the team members are two to three years younger on the average than other hockey player in NESCAC, it has met with "unexpected and excellent success."

"I think the campus and visiting teams are delighted with our program development... Success has brought a lot of attention but I don't think coaches and players should be penalized for their success," Bonner said.

Harkness has gathered together a squad consisting solely of freshmen which is very competitive with many Division I teams. Middlebury is Division II.

In the January 29th issue of the **Campus** Panther hockey captain Jack Leary said, "They're out to build a pro team. They're out to win no matter what."

In a telephone interview with the Union Athletic Director, he said he was "just deeply disturbed" and had no further comment since he had not seen the letter.

Bonner pointed out the number of penalties were even and the one expulsion and one major misconduct violation were both charged to Middlebury. ECAC representatives and "two of the best hockey officials in the East" had nothing unusual at all to report about the game, Bonner said.

"I was saddened by references to crowd behavior as I am proud of our enthusiasm and have received numerous compliments about it. There was only good, healthy enthusiasm with no vulgar language in the stands. Except for the first two minutes, it was an even game on the ice," Bonner said.

Bonner said he was particularly pained by the breaking of relations and puzzled by Robison's action. He said he was disappointed in the way the decision was made, in the lack of factual evidence (though he said he recognized the freedom of choice), in the lack of a conference, and in the style of dispersing the information.

He has commissioned a Faculty Committee report for a factual study by "disinterested and unaffected people" which hopefully will be available next week, he said.

Union is solidifying their hockey program and if they attain an even higher caliber of play it would make sense for Middlebury to drop Union for sheer competitive reasons. When Middlebury has been fairly successful in "keeping sports in the proper perspective" why try

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I was so intensely disturbed by the game...we have decided not to reschedule Union in hockey—Robison.

February 12, 1976

Mr. Thomas C. Bonner
President
Union College
Schenectady, New York 12308

Dear Tom:

I write this letter after three weeks of reflecting on the atmosphere at the Achilles Rink and the style of play encountered by our hockey team on January 16. I have waited some time since our visit with you because I was so intensely disturbed by the game that evening that I felt it might be unwise to write in haste.

In short, it struck me and many of the other Middlebury fans there that evening that Union has chosen to re-enter college hockey with a style and aggressiveness which we found unacceptable. We were also extremely uncomfortable with crowd behavior.

Since it is our feeling that Union has made a decision to play a style of hockey that is incompatible with the way we think the sport ought to be played by a liberal arts college like Middlebury, we have decided to cancel next year's game with Union and not to reschedule Union in hockey into the forseeable future. I have asked our Director of Athletics, Mr. Richard Colman, to be in touch with your Director of Athletics in this regard.

As I said in our conversation in Philadelphia earlier this week, we are not attempting to sit in judgment on your program. I assume that you have good reasons for pursuing the sport in this way. However, we sincerely hope you will respect our desire to approach the sport on another level, with a different style, and, I think with different aims.

Since the cancellation of athletic contests for reasons of apparent incompatibility of philosophy and aims of athletic policies and programs is uncommon at Middlebury, I am forwarding a copy of this letter to *The Middlebury Campus* so that our position is understood on our campus.

Sincerely,

Olin Robison

cc: NESCAC Presidents
Mr. Richard W. Colman, Jr.
Director of Athletics
Middlebury College

Alternative energy sources a possibility here

By KAIGHN SMITH

The possibility that a National Science Foundation (NSF) grant could be obtained to develop alternative energy sources at Middlebury was explored by five students enrolled in David Rosenberg's Winter Term course "Ethical Strategies for a Global Community."

The students also looked into the prospects for construction of a geodesic "green dome" to grow vegetables year-round as part of their independent project.

NSF has greatly increased its funding for student-oriented projects dealing with alternative energy. Marlboro College in Marlboro, Vermont has received two grants from NSF in order to work on becoming energy self-sufficient.

Students are in the process of converting buildings to solar heat and foresee their community eventually utilizing 52% solar and 48% auxiliary wood hear. They claim that this is the most cost efficient system for such an environmnet.

Students at Cornell have also received NSF funding for various alternative energy projects.

In researching the feasibility of such a project at Middlebury, the five students visited the Enertech Corporation—a windmill construction company in Norwich, Vermont, and talked with Professor Robert Huke - owner of a "green dome" and chairman of the geography department at Dartmouth. They also visited Marlboro College.

After hearing the advice of experienced people, the Middlebury students decided that there were several projects which might be feasibly conducted at Middlebury:

1) an architectural evaluation of Middlebury College's buildings for energy efficiency

2) a wind mapping project of the surrounding area to locate suitable sites for windmills, and

3) the construction and operation of a green dome food producing unit such as that of Robert Huke or the New Alchemy Institute in Woods Hole.

The green dome project seemed the most exciting to them, they said. A green dome is a geodesic dome containing a large fish tank or dug out pit to retain heat. It can be used to produce vegetables all year round.

NSF set several guidelines for the Student Oriented Projects. Most importantly, the project must "be planned to occupy fully the time of the student investigators for an uninterrupted period of 10-12 weeks." In other words, it must be done during the summer.

The project could be started during the summer of '77 (with NSF funding) and be continued by Middlebury students as an independent workshop throughout the year. The grant proposal for such a project would be due in Novermber 1976.

Five to ten students are needed to work on this. Such a project is only a dream at this point. But, with some motivated energy, it could become a reality. If anyone is interested, please get in touch with Kaighn Smith, Box 2062, Hadley north rm. 220.

February 20, 1976

Dr. Olin C. Robison
President
Middlebury College
Middlebury, Vermont 05753

Dear Olin,

I am dismayed and saddened by your letter of February 12. The only adequate response to your letter can be a full recitation of the facts of the matter. Enclosed is a report I commissioned by the Chairman of our Faculty Athletic Committee, Professor Thomas Kershner. It speaks for itself.

As a friend and former student of Middlebury, I can only ask that you consider the action you have taken, now made public through copies of your letter, and join me in arranging for a further review.

With sincere regrets about your personal feelings but with a call for fairness to a sister institution, I am,

Cordially,

Thomas N. Bonner

Thomas N. Bonner
President

Midd goes to the N.H. primary - See page 10.

EDITORIAL

At least let's try

After the death of Martin Luther King, Jr., a Special Committee was appointed to make recommendations about College policy for meeting our responsibilities in the crisis of racial tension and poverty. Since the report of that Committee in 1969, the enrollment of minority students has doubled, a black "Orientation" has been established and Black Students for Mutual Understanding has become the Black Student Union.

The Committee saw that "there can be no solution to 'the black problem' without solving the much greater 'white problem.' " But seven years later, we seem little closer to solving either. And worse, attempts at solution are not made and the attitude of "that's the way it is— that's the way it will be" prevails.

The process of self-examination evokes painful self-consciousness and discomfort. Yet it needs to be done. Will another assassination and violence in the nation's cities be necessary before the College as a whole reassesses its own racial situation?

No one expects Middlebury to be the haven for race relations. But enough students wonder whether we must exist as two isolated communities. If it doesn't work here, will it work anywhere?

It is not enough to say the College has fulfilled its social responsibility by merely bringing minority students here. Middlebury is a place of learning, and learning to live with each other is as significant as piling up 32 credits.

A problem exists at Middlebury and it will not go away by itself. Neither ignoring it nor saying everyone else has it too will accomplish anything. It is time the College— students, faculty and administrators— talked openly and honestly about where we stand and where we are going. Perhaps the situation never **will** get better, but at least let us try.

the middlebury campus

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Editorial and business offices are located in Proctor Hall, Middlebury College. The office telephone number is (802) 388-2813. Address mail to **The Middlebury Campus**, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont 05753. Second class postage **paid at** Middlebury, Vermont.

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Letters to the Editor

You blew it

To the Editor:

I am about to do something I seldom did while I was at Middlebury College; defend the administration. I am now a VISTA in Addison County and part of my job is to coordinate the Alcoholism Team of Addison County which is made up of all the Alcoholism Counselors that are located here. Their function is to work together on the problem of alcoholism. Since it is a local association it does not concern itself with the college.

As a result, I, a former student concerned about alcoholism on campus (regardless of who engenders it), wrote Doctor Robison asking him to hire an alcoholism counselor. He, in turn, discussed my letter with the deans and they decided to ask **The Campus** to do a special issue on the subject. I liked the idea and submitted an article that I had written for the "Valley Voice" on how to help an alcoholic deal with his or her problem. Therefore, I am "to blame" for Mrs. Wonnacott's sudden concern.

I think that the manner in which **The Campus** dealt with the subject was both immature and irresponsible. Instead of issuing a comprehensive paper on alcoholism dealing with the stages and effects of the illness, how families can deal with an alcoholic and where students can turn for help, **The Campus** wrote about the glorified bartender and town bars and blamed alcoholism on the administration in an editorial.

Do you really believe that the "booze" at college parties is the result of administrative decisions? As I recall, a student organization known as MCAB made this type of decision. I spent four years in EQ, REAP, and the Student Forum hassling the administration and trying to keep them out of student affairs. Can you imagine the uproar that would occur if the administration asked (or even suggested) that beer not be provided at parties? I would have been right along side of those people creating an uproar not because it may or may not be a good suggestion but because it's a decision that must (and probably never will) be made by students.

In my job I see alcoholics every day and how messed up their lives are because of alcohol. Throughout my four years and now I have seen a lot of college students who are either problem drinkers, in the early stages of alcoholism, or bona fide alcoholics. These students need counseling and yet they may not know they need it, admit they need it or know where they can get it. They may not even understand it. **The Campus** had an opportunity to explore the issue and provide a service to the college community. Instead you blew it.

Tom Plumb

Don't walk out

To the Editor:

I regard with mounting dismay and irritation the practice, common here at Middlebury, of walking out of public lectures before the lecturer is finished, and, in some instances, before he has gotten fairly started. I'm thinking particularly of the recent lecture by the very distinguished Joseph Campbell on "Psyche and Symbol."

Not only is this man a repository of a kind of wisdom few of us can hope to attain to, but he was articulate and charming in transmitting his sense of what to do with and about our illusions, our desires, our fears, how to live, how to marry, how to die with grace. Yet almost from the start of his eighty minute lecture, there was a steady trickle of people exiting from the room, swelling to a flood when the lecturer himself paused and graciously offered those who wanted to leave an opportunity to do so before he continued.

Even assuming that some of those who left had to work in the dining halls or elsewhere, that still doesn't account for all of the individual departures or the mass exodus. Not only were those who were so anxious to gain the out-of-doors absenting themselves from felicity, to borrow Hamlet's words, but they were demonstrating a kind of obtuse, provincial, and boorish discourtesy which is distracting to any lecturer and cannot leave him with an untarnished impression of the community he has come to address.

I think that if you plan to attend a public lecture, you should commit yourself to the experience to the extent of seeing it through, even if it doesn't come up to your expectations (though frankly, I suspect the sensibility, intelligence, and breeding of those who found that scholar and gentleman, Joseph Campbell, worth walking out on.) Or is the food at Proctor really irresistible, after all?

Professor David Price
English Department

Emphatic approval

To The Editor:

I would like to voice emphatic approval of Laura Caruso's letter published in the February 5, 1976 issue. Did the editor place it vis-a-vis Mark Efinger's "review" for any significant reason?

Mr. Efinger's critique was among the most embarrassingly awful I have ever read. Both his findings and his way of expressing them were ghastly travesties of objective journalism. His "biting" and "clever" criticism was totally unrepresentative of the audience's reaction.

If this is any indication of Mr. Efinger's literary style, may I warmly recommend he give up writing and stick to acting?

Susan Votaw '78

Right to reproach

To the Editor:

In the February 5 issue of the **Campus**, in a column called "Persecution of the Trivial," John Rathman made the following appeal: "Allow students who wish to be fools their foibles, allow us experimental, gross, ostentatious behaviour, allow us our expression and youth."

And allow me to protest against wrong acts and the perpetrators of such acts, be they the butchering of turkeys, the smashing of light fixtures, or the intimidation of J.C.s. An individual who commits a wrong act is responsible for that act and liable to the reproach of his peers. His peers have a right—if not a duty—to express their disapproval of such acts.

It is my right to reproach others for wrongs they have committed; it is equally their right to reproach me for my own blameworthy acts. It is unpleasant to be reproached for one's wrongdoings, but for me to ignore the wrongs of others, and for others to ignore my wrongs, is itself a greater evil than any specific act of destruction or malevolence.

John P. Ofsonka (77)

Non-meat meals not perfect

To the Editor:

Middlebury students, pampered as they may be, love to complain. The thing they like to complain (probably unjustifiably) about the most, is the food. The thing they like to complain (perhaps justifiably) about second-most, is the comprehensive fee. What they don't seem to realize, is that, for the most part, if the food service is to get better, it will cost more.

The non-meat meal is probably an exception to that statement. It is, admittedly, not perfect. Students in Stewart, or for that matter, the Italian house will have to sacrifice more time and energy to take advantage of it, than will students in Atwater. Also, one SDU is socially confined for one accustomed to Proctor.

But in spite of this shortcomings, the non-meat meal is better service without increased cost. It provides variety, but more importantly, it provides the opportunity for student input.

The plan has been established for the present, but constructive suggestions from students will decide whether the plan is best in its present form or not.

Gordon Bridges, Director of Dining Halls, is open to suggestion. You have no right to keep launching non-directed complaints about the food service, until you've given the non-meat plan your full support, both in your attendance, and in your suggestions to Mr. Bridges.

Peter Young (78)

'No opinion' powerful

To the Editor:

In the Feb. 5 issue of the **Campus** I ran across an interesting "poll" of presidential preferences at Middlebury (MIDD-DRIFT by Bill Badia and Jim Labe, p. 2).

The reporters were able to look at a 29.3% "no opinion" and call it "apathy." I think rather than apathy, this percentage of "no opinion" votes is a very powerful statement.

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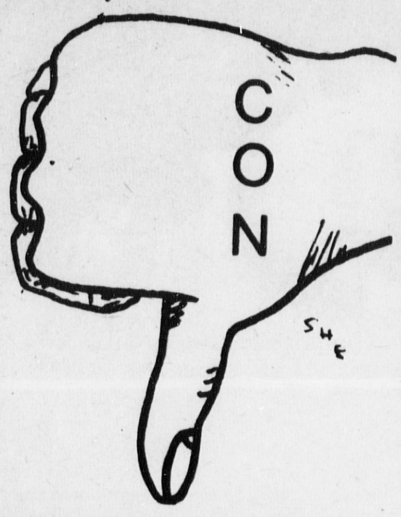
Commentary

Is Honor Code adequate?

By ROBERT PACK, Department of English and
JOHN ELDER, Department of English

We believe that the honor code passed by the Middlebury student body and approved by the Middlebury faculty is inadequate. The assertion that it is meaningful for students to pledge their own academic honesty, while taking no responsibility for the practice of those around them, is finally fraudulent. It fails to confront the seriousness of dishonesty at Middlebury as it reflects the pervasiveness of deception in our society.



If we are to have a significant honor code, there must be a willingness for enforcement on the part of the group. If there is not such willingness, we should admit that we have no code, and return to a system of examination proctors.

A sense of humor, and the precise articulation of the obligations that honor demands, constitutes the philosophical foundation for an academic community. An honor code should be more than a convenience to the faculty in not having to supervise exams.

The Watergate experience made it abundantly clear what can happen when people place allegiance to their colleagues above an allegiance to principle. No community can thrive when it aspires to nothing higher than "honor among thieves."

The unwillingness of the Middlebury community to commit itself to guarding our common need for honesty to assume the burden of being one's brother's keeper, represents an essential failture in understanding what gives a community dignity and strength.

To write a preamble, as in the current document, that says we will not tolerate dishonesty and then to tolerate it by neglecting to demand that each student assume a communal obligation is hypocrisy. When language is used evasively, the concept of honor inevitably becomes hollow.

Every recent college survey taken, including the one at Middlebury, indicates that dishonesty is not merely an aberrant occurrence, but a kind of social disease that afflicts our institutions of higher learning, just as it afflicts the political life of our time. It is not cynical to observe that human beings are prone to thievery and deception and that honor is difficult to achieve.

Collectively, we need all the reenforcement and help that our laws and codes can provide. But it is cynical to pretend that the problem does not exist or to fail to confront it.

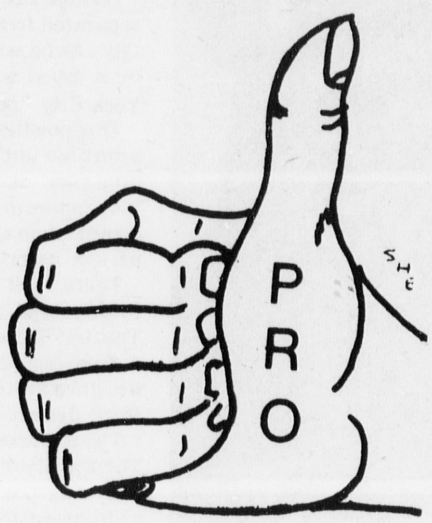
If there is any meaning to be cherished in the words "humane learning," then surely that meaning must lie in the seriousness with which we regard ideas and concepts. The concept of honor remains to be invested with thoughtful belief by the Middlebury community.

By STEVE MARTEL

I believe the present honor code at Middlebury is strong and is certainly adequate. It provides for all aspects of a cademic honor.

Professors Pack and Elder state that although all the students at Middlebury agree to honesty by agreeing to the h onor code, they don't agree to assume responsibility for a ny dishonest students around them. This is not true. A rticle III, parts 2 and 3 of the revised code, clearly states that any student who witnesses cheating is "morally obliged" to report it. In agreeing to the honor code, the student is agreeing to take this responsibility.

I do not know why professors Pack and Elder feel there is no willingness to enforce the code. They do not state any r easons in their article. They simply imply that they are suspicious. The code is certainly strong enough to convince me to turn in a cheater if I was one, just as it is strong enough to keep me from cheating in the f irst place.



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I do not know why it is assumed that many people are cheating. Even if my sense of honor fails me, indefinite suspension from school is more than enough to convince me to keep my eyes on my own work.

In a lengthy and wordy way, professors Pack and Elder are essentially saying that students refuse to turn i n cheaters. Perhaps one explanation is that students following the honor code are paying attention to their own work, a nd are not scanning the room looking for cheaters.

With the honor system, I feel even more compelled to be honest because everyone in the room might be checking to see if I was cheating, not just 3 or 4 conspicuous proctors.

What I would like to know is why professors Pack and Elder don't use the provisions in the code for checking up on cheaters? If they have sufficient ground for suspicion, they are allowed to proctor their own exams.

The honor code is more thorough than the proctor system. It encourages honesty, instead of discouraging cheating. I t can cover take-home tests, labs, and reports as well as pre-A's.

One very important question that should be raised is whether cheating is reduced by using the old proctor s ystem. Most students could probably get away with some

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just the facts

A comparable comparison

By STAN FIELDS

Middlebury College officials are fond of comparing our school with schools with which we compare ourselves with. But are these other schools as fond of comparing themselves with us?

When Wesleyan's tuition went up, the Wesleyan **Argus** ran a story comparing the tuition there with 18 other colleges. But not Middlebury. The Amherst **Student** compared Amherst with a number of other schools. But not Middlebury.

The **Campus** decided to investigate. We compiled a random list of several schools, some of which have have been alleged to be comparable to us and some not. We then called the Dean of Comparative Comparisons at each school to get some facts. Excerpts from a few conversations follow.

Campus: I'm calling from Middlebury College and I'd like to know...
Amherst DCC: Middle what?
Campus: Middlebury College.
Amherst DCC: Connecticut, right ?
Campus: No, Vermont.
Amherst DCC: You're a language school, aren't you? Everyone majors in a foreign language?
Campus: Thank you.

Campus: I'm calling from Middlebury College in Vermont, and I'd like to know...
Bowdoin DCC: Middlebury College? But I thought that was an all girls school.
Campus: No, we're coed.
Bowdoin DCC: No kidding! Since when?
Campus: 1883, I believe. But thank you anyway.

Campus: I'm calling from the coed Middlebury College in Vermont, and I'd like to know...
Northern South Dakota State Teachers' College DCC: Hey guy, how you doing? How's the Carnival coming? You know, we're organizing a carnival at N.S.D.S.T.C. just like yours.
Campus: That's great. But I'd like...
N.S.D.S.T.C. DCC: I love those SDU's you people have. We've got a lot of them ourselves. Kids just love them silos!
Campus: No kidding? But really...
N.S.D.S.T.C. DCC: Hey, you know we had last night? A Blackout Dance! Just like yours.
Campus: I'm amazed.
N.S.D.S.T.C. DCC: Nah, we have them all the time. Usually up on the Breadbox campus.
Campus: Well, thank you very much.

Campus : I'm calling from the coed Middlebury College in Vermont, and I'd like to know...
Rock Valley Community College DCC: Middlebury, of course. A number of our better students had you down as a second choice , if they didn't get in to R.V.C.C. of course.
Campus: Second choice?
R.V.C.C. DCC: Sure A lot of them apply to the Tiny Three— R.V.C.C., N.S.D.S.T.C. and Middlebury.
Campus: I didn't know that. But I wanted to find out...

continued on p. 9

Student sees inconsistencies in honors criteria

By SCOTT MARKUS

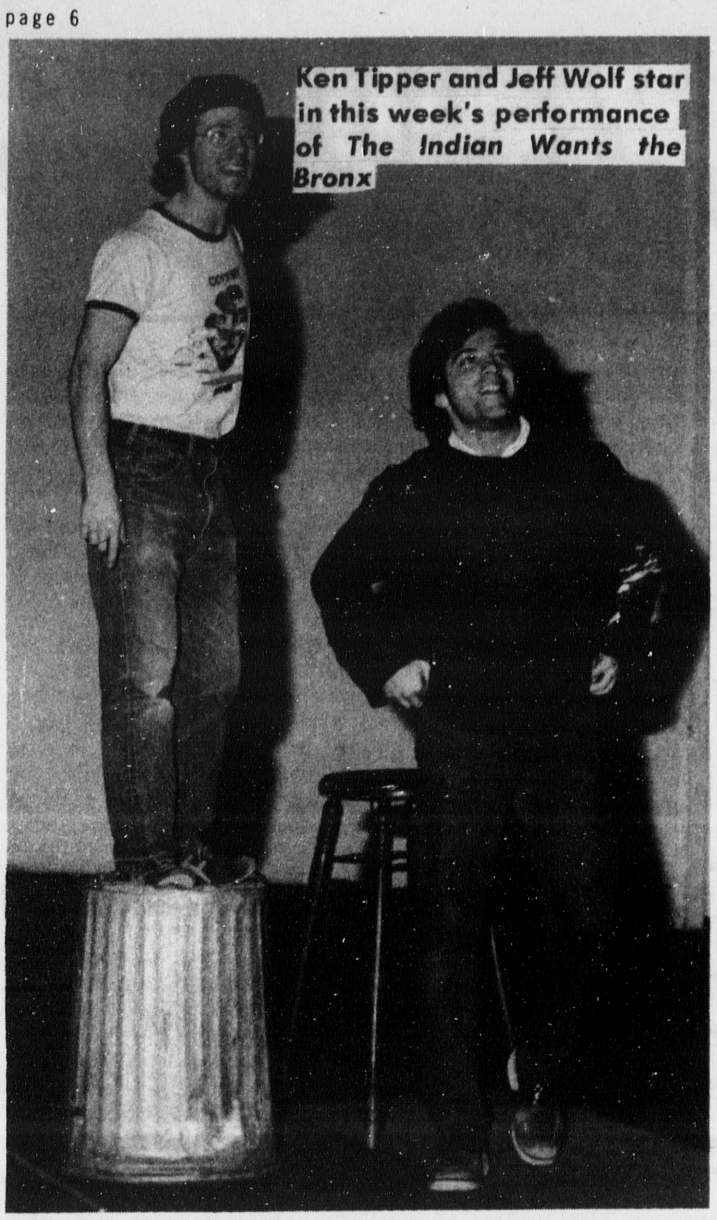
Regarding the recent decision of the administration to change the honors ranking system here at Middlebury, I agree with the philosophy of raising the standards for honors, but feel that the method of determining Dean's List and College Scholar Rankings are not well devised. Under the new system, the following inconsistencies develop:

Grades	G.P.A.	Midd. Ranking
A plus, A plus, A plus, C plus	8.5 (A minus to A)	Good Standing
B minus, B minus, B minus, B minus	5(B minus)	Dean's List

Admittedly, these grades are the extreme case, but I am fully able to construct more realistic sets of grades to indicate the same discrepancies:

Grades	G.P.A.	Midd. Ranking
A minus, A minus, B plus, C plus	6.75	Good Standing
B plus, B plus, B plus, B	6.75	Dean's List

Considering that eight-semester college ranking for cum Laude honors is based on Middlebury's 10-point system, wouldn't a numerical process be more sensible in regard to honors ranking?



Ken Tipper and Jeff Wolf star in this week's performance of *The Indian Wants the Bronx*

'Indian wants the Bronx' opens tonight at Wright

"The Indian Wants The Bronx" Opens Tonight

Tonight at 8 p.m. in Wright Memorial Theatre, the cast and crew of "The Indian Wants The Bronx" will present the first of three performances scheduled for the Winter Carnival Weekend.

One of the most contemporary plays ever chosen for production at Middlebury, "The Indian Wants The Bronx" is a superbly written one-act play which won the Obie and Vernon Rice playwriting awards for its author, Israel Horovitz.

It is the story of Gupta, an East Indian who becomes separated from his son on his first day in New York City. As he waits for a bus on an isolated street corner, he is toyed with and victimized by two callous New York City "punks."

The pointless brutality of the two boys and their primitive impulse to hurt are vehicles for Horovitz's broa der statements about aggression and communication in our society. The play offers a provoking combination of humor and violence rarely found in a play of its brevity.

There will be three performances: Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights at 8 p.m. in Wright Theatre. Tickets are available at the box office or by calling 388—2665. The production is directed and designed by Ken Pohlman; the cast includes Jonathan Hart, Jeffrey Wolf, and Kendal Tipper.

The performances will last a little less than one hour. The brevity of these performances will enable those attending the Friday and Saturday performances to also attend the concert and carnival ball which are both scheduled to commence at 9 p.m.

Jonathan Hart as the Indian.

Carnival activities, bargains, rules outlined

Now is the time to begin thinking about your ideas for a snow sculpture (and to continue hoping that we get another snowfall tomorrow). This year's Winter Carnival theme is "The Golden Age of Hollywood." We strongly encourage you t o construct your snow sculpture with this in mind. Please make no direct references to Middlebury personalities.

The rules for this year's contest are similar to those of previous years:

1) Any individual or group may enter a sculpture.

2) Submit the title for your sculpture to Delia Walch at Forest West 243 (8-9324) or in box C2811 by 5 p.m. on T hursday, February 26. Late entries will be considered only at the discretion of the judges.

3) Sculptors are encouraged to use lights to enhance their creations. A framework may be used in the sc ulpture as long as it doesn't show in the finished p roduct. No dyes may be used.

4) Judging will take place on Friday afternoon, February 27, beginning at 1 p.m. The judges will consider e ach entry on the basis of suitability to the theme, originality, and execution.

5) Prizes of $15 and $10 and $5 will be awarded to the top three entries immediately after the judging has been com pleted. The winners will be announced on Friday evening at the candlelight dinner and the concert.

It is possible to have the college help in piling up snow for any sculpture on campus. If you would like this help , be sure to contact Delia Walch by noon on Wednesday, February 25.

Tickets - the 'Combo' is a bargain

WINTER CARNIVAL EVENTS		INDIVIDUAL PRICE
Not on Combo:		
Carnival Ball (per couple)	$4.85 plus .15 tax	$5.00
Carnival Ball (singles)	$2.43 plus .07 tax	$2.50
Drama Production		$.75
On Combo:		
Klondike Rush	$3.88 plus .12 tax pre-paid	$4.00
	$4.37 plus .13 tax at door	$4.50
Snow Bowl Admission		$2.00
Ice Show		$2.25
Night Club		$2.50
Square Dance	.49 plus .01 tax	$.50
*Candlelight Dinner (three)		$1.50
Winter Warm-Up		$.50
		$13.25

Value of Combo: $13.25
Price of Combo: $11.00
*Non-meal contract diners must al so pay the $2.50 dinner price

1976 Winter Carnival ★ Schedule of Events ★

Thursday, February 26th		
1:00-5:00	Northern Lights Races	Outside McCullough
5:00-6:30	Candlelight Dinner	SDU A and Proctor
7:00/8:30	Coaches Meetings Men/Women	Proctor Lounge
7:30	Ice Show	Field House
8:00	Drama Production	Wright Theatre
8:00-10:00	Night Club — First Show	SDU A
9:00-12:00	Square Dance	Johnson
11:00-1:00	Night Club — Second Show	SDU A
Friday, February 27th		
9:00am	Men's Giant Slalom	Snow Bowl
11:00	Women's Slalom	Snow Bowl
2:00pm	Men's Cross Country	Breadloaf
2:00 pm	Basketball vs. Norwich	Field House
3:00	Women's Cross Country	Breadloaf
4:00	Hockey vs. Norwich	Field House
5:00-6:30	Candlelight Dinner	SDU A and Proctor
8:00	Drama Production	Wright Theatre
9:00-1:00	Klondike Rush	Field House
Saturday, February 28th		
9:00 am	Men's Slalom	Snow Bowl
11:00	Women's Giant Slalom	Snow Bowl
1:00 pm	50 Meter Jump	Snow Bowl
4:30-6:00	Winter Warm-up	Proctor Lounge
5:00-7:00	Candlelight Dinner	SDU's A and C
6:00	Skiers' Banquet	Proctor
7:30	Ice Show	Field House
8:00	Drama Production	Wright Theatre
9:00	Carnival Ball	

* On Combo Ticket
** Non-meal contract diners must pay the $2.50 dinner price also.

The Drama Production this year is "The Indian Wants the Bronx" by Israel Horovitz and directed by Ken Tipper ('76).

Klondike Rush is Arlo Guthrie.

Snow Sculptures will be judged Friday of the Carnival. Awards will be given immediately after the judging is completed. Announcements will be made at the Klondike Rush and the Candlelight Dinner.

Carnival getting underway

Following a general theme of "The Golden Age of Hollywood," more than 300 students have made preparations for the 45th annual Middlebury College Winter Carnival and Eastern Intercollegiate Ski Association Championships which begins today and ends Sunday on campus and at the Middlebury Snow Bowl.

The Winter Carnival will present a full and varied program of winter sports and social events for the young and old alike. Featured events scheduled include "Northern Lights" races on cross-country skis, snowshoes and human dogsleds for anyone interested, a U.S. Figure Skating Association sanctioned ice show, square dancing, a drama production, concert and Carnival Ball, ski competition, hockey and basketball.

Skiing, the highlight of the winter weekend, will attract Olympic and U.S. National ski team members and the finest collegiate men and women skiers in the East. At stake in the competition are Eastern titles and qualification for participation in the NCAA and AIAW national meets in March.

The Middlebury Winter Carnival, established in February, 1931 as a homecoming event that has grown to its present format, is featured in a two-page colored spread appearing in the February 1976 issue of Exploring Magazine.

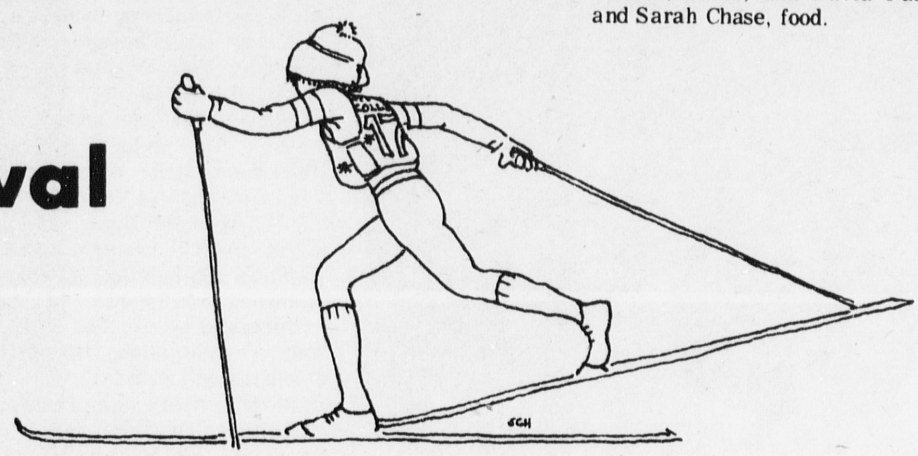
Directing the large number of students planning Carnival are seniors Carol A. Hanson and Chris L. Barron.

Serving as treasurer of the student directed and financed event is sophomore Paul R. Aaronson.

Other key members of the Carnival organization are Susanne Herz, and Andrea Mahee, in change of forms; Ellen Tewksbury and Laurel Berner, publicity; Mark Perry, transportation and accomodations; and Carol Schnabel, fund raising.

Also John Clemency, John Tierney and Duncan Law, police; Peter B. Nichols winter sports; Kathy Weeks, Debbie Jacobs, and Holly Domenie, ice show; Marian Melcher, Nothern Lights; Paul Rankin, social, and David Fairbrother and Sarah Chase, food.

Panther ski teams prepared for Carnival



Although the Williams College Winter Carnival, set for last weekend, was cancelled for lack of snow cover, the Middlebury College mens' and womens' ski teams did not remain idle, according to Coach Terry Aldrich.

Both Panther squads have been sharpening their skills as they prepare for the Eastern Intercollegiate Ski Association championships, which will be held at the Middlebury Snow Bowl, Feb. 27 and 28 as part of the Middlebury Winter Carnival. The EISA meet will decide Eastern entries in the mens' NCAA Championships, hosted this year by Bates College, and the first womens' national meet set for Boyne Mountain, Mich.

According to Aldrich some nordic and alpinc skiers entered area events last weekend. He announced that his jumpers entered the Fred Harris Invitational Jump at Brattleboro on Sunday and that men and women cross-country skiers participated in the Glens Falls Invitational cross-country tournament on Thursday.

Karen Eaton, an alpine coach at Middlebury, reported that a small group of Panther alpine skiers were entered in competition Friday at Whiteface Mountain and that Middlebury men and women competed in the Oneida Silversmith Race in New York State on Sunday.

The Panther women will be heading into the title meet as favorites after winning the Dartmouth title last week by 11 points over the host team. Middlebury came up with a near perfect performance taking first in slalom, giant slalom and cross-country. They posted a perfect score in the giant slalom and near perfect marks in slalom and cross-country to win going away.

Already boasting three national team members on the cross-country squad, the Panthers should field a stronger unit next week with the return of sophomore Kathy Anderson, who placed 11th in Olympic trials earlier this year.

Coming off a third-place finish in the Dartmouth College Carnival two weeks ago, the Middlebury mens' team was strengthened, as it prepared for the Easterns, with the return of three regulars.

Junior Bran McDougall has returned to school from the Canadian National Team and will ski cross- country next week for the Panthers. He tied for first in the Easterns his freshman year and last year finished eighth.

Slalom, which was a problem area at Dartmouth where Middlebury finished fourth in that event, will get a boost with the return to school of Peter Kenney, a sophomore who won the slalom event at last year's EISA title meet, and junior John Giebink, a top skier who has been out of action most of the season with a leg injury.

Coach Aldrich said he was pleased with the team's performance in cross-country and giant slalom, but pointed out the need for improvement in slalom and jumping if his team hopes to make a three-way race of it with front-runners Vermont and Dartmouth.

See Ice Show preview on page 8!

Students endorse Arlo as concert choice

By JIM LABE & BILL BADIA

A student poll, taken recently at the SDU's, endorsed Arlo Guthrie as the Aramatoons' choice for the Winter Carnival concert. Almost 64% of the students polled planned to attend the concert.

The students were asked two questions: "What do you think of the choice of Arlo Guthrie for the Winter Carnival Concert?" and "Do you plan to attend that concert?"

59.1% of those polled felt Guthrie was a "good" or "fantastic" choice. Considering the size of the school, some students said they felt Arlo Guthrie was the best Middlebury could do.

Others said they thought any performer in concert would satisfy them. As usual, a minority of students were apathetic : over 20% didn't care. Some said they didn't know who Arlo Guthrie was.

And some students expressed dissapointment in the choice. One student said, "He's old enough to be outdated, but not old enough to be nostalgic."

Arlo Guthrie's appearance at Middlebury is not the result of some Aramatoons committeeman's unconventional taste. Arlo placed fifth in an Aramatoon's poll. Seven hundred people were polled by the group in October.

The Nitty Gritty Dirt Band was voted top choice—47% of the students surveyed by Aramatoons voted for that band.

Aramatoons, according to Chairman Sam Carpenter ('77) searched for months through the 35 top choices of their survey before settling on Guthrie. Originally, according to Carpenter, the Burrito Brothers were slated to perform, but they unexpectedly cancelled out.

Fleetwood Mac and Poco, the second and fourth choice of the students polled, weren't available. Bonnie Raitt, the number three choice according to the survey, "pocket-vetoed" Aramatoon's offer.

Aramatoons took the poll because they lost $3700 and $3000 respectively on the Buchanan/Coryell and Taj Mahal concerts in past Winter Carnivals.

This time the students were supposed to be given a chance to decide what performers they wanted to see.

According to our poll, it seems as if Arlo Guthrie was an excellent choice and the concert will be well attended.

MIDD-DRIFT

1. What do you think of the choice of Arlo Guthrie for Winter Carnival Concert?

	No.	
Fantastic	15	6.8%
Good	115	52.3%
Don't Care	47	21.4%
Bad	28	12.7%
Terrible	15	6.8%

2. Do you plan to attend the concert?

	No.	
Yes	140	63%
No	40	18.2%
Don't Know	40	18.2%

ARLO GUTHRIE

photo by eric lifgren

Holly Domenie is heading up the Carnival ice show. Above, she shows her stuff.

Ice Show features Champions

Bronze medal winners in senior pairs competition at the 1976 North Atlantic Championships will be featured along with a large cast of other top skaters in the 45th Middlebury College Ice Show performances scheduled for 7:30 pm Thursday and Saturday, Feb. 26 and 28 at Memorial Field House.

Following this year's Carnival theme, "The Golden Age of Hollywood," the oldest and largest ice show in Vermont will offer some of the finest skating talent in the East, colorful costumes and lighting and some promising area talent.

Sanctioned by the U.S. Figure Skating Association, the 1976 production will include four guest skaters with impressive credentials. They are Jeff and Cheryl Stewart, of Lake Placid, N.Y., bronze medalists in the North Atlantic Retional competition and fourth in the East; Kristin Marschall, a fine, young performer from the W orcester, Mass. Skating Club, and Brian Grant, an eight year-old from Potsdam, N.Y., who has skated in several ice shows at Lake Placid. N.Y.

In addition, four Middlebury students, who have completed tests in the U.S. Figure Skating Association program, will perform solos in the ice extravaganza. They are Kathy Weeks, a silver medalist at the Cleveland Skating Club; Susan Lee, of the Worcester, Mass. Skating Club; Patty Wilson, of the Lake Placid Skating Club, and Ken Peters, a freshman from Glencoe, Ill., who has skated at mid-western clubs.

The 16 acts in the production will include several other college students and some 23 local children. A new feature of this year's show is the appearance of three local girls, Anne-Marie McKenna, Ann Kelly, and Gretchen Littlefield, in solo numbers in a Wizard of Oz segment.

Written and produced entirely by Middlebury students, the show is directed by co-chairmen Holly Domenie and Jane Buckley, both seniors.

The Middlebury ice show is open to the general public with tickets available at the door at $2.25 for adults, $1 for students 12 to 18, and free for children under 12.

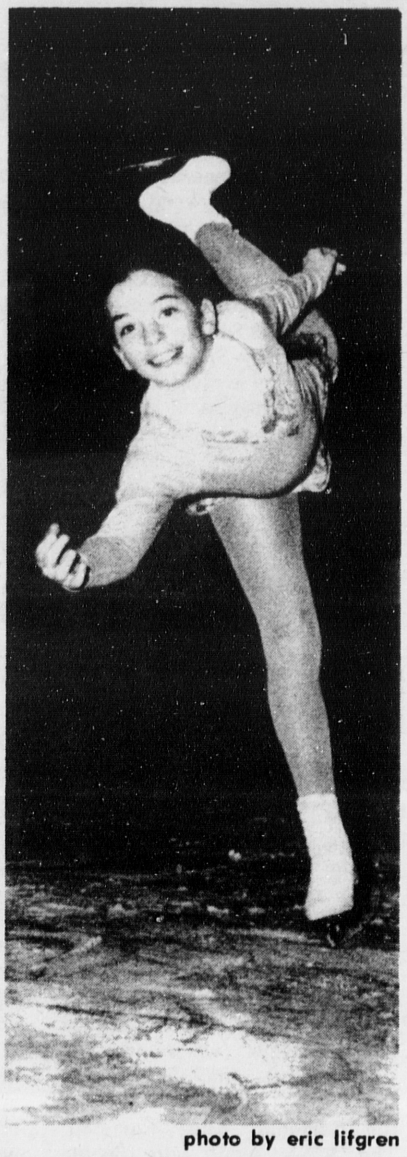


photo by eric lifgren

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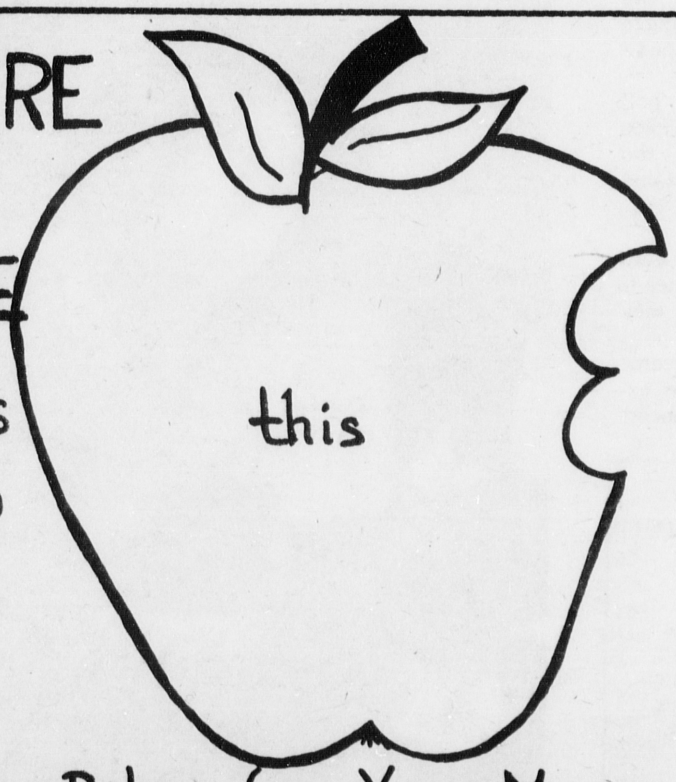

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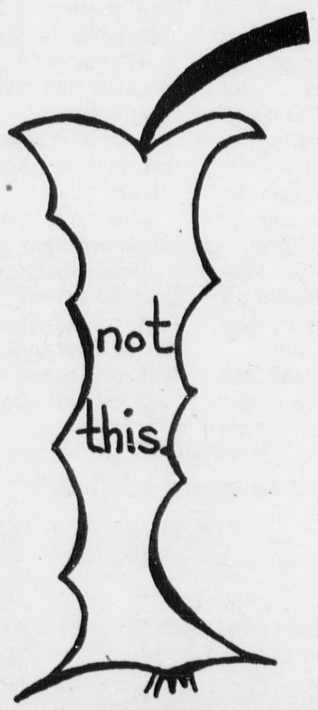

♫ MARCH ♫

3+4 Tom Willits
8 Downpour
9+15 Doug McClaren
Casey Dennis
16 Brian Curry
22 Road Apple
23 Brian Curry
29 Doug & Casey
30 Paul Sokal

Recover from your Weekends on Mondays and Tuesdays at Fire & Ice.

Mama Neri - More than a mother

By CATHY VONKLEMPERER

"The fellas started calling me 'Mama' because I was their Mama away from home," said Mrs. Anthony 'Mama ' Neri, the Grande Dame of Tony's Pizza. "Now when they come in, the first thing they always ask is 'Where 's Mama?"'

"Mama provides me with the guidance of maternal inspiration," said Duncan Law ('77).

"I've worked here at Tony's since May of '73 when it opened. My son owns it. I work here 'most everyday from 5 p.m. to 1 a.m." she said.

To some students on campus Mama Neri is more than just a mother: "I'm Mama Coach," she said. She's the mascot and coach for "Tony's team," an intramural club which plays softball and hockey.

photo by eric lifgren

Mama Neri, proprietor of *Tony's Pizza*, displays her creation .

My boys come down here a lot and we have pizza and beer. We also sing 'Red Necks and White Socks and Blue Ribbon Beer,' "Mama said. "That's our team song," Clemency said. "....number 116 on the juke box."

"She's a great guy, and she has a lot of tunes," said Law, a member of the Tony's team.

"Mama Neri is a dispenser of beer, pizza, and goodwill," said John Turney ('77), another member of the team.

"This may sound corny, but she's a loving person," said Clemency.

"I love everybody. I love children. College kids are nice people, too. Some kids from the college made me a record called 'Mama We Love Your Pizza'. I've got it on the juke box!" said Mama.

"Sometimes kids come in when the store has already closed and then I usually give them some hot bread. Nobody ever leaves Tony's Pizza hungry when Mama's there," she declares.

"She cracks me up—she's a real old time person—enjoys almost everything," said John Clemency ('77), also a member of Mama's team.

"Mama's in charge of player personnel and player morale. She provides the cohesive spirit for the team. She's the general manager and our coach. She's also in charge of recruiting more players for the team," said John Clemency ('77), a club member. "She comes to our games whenever she can," he said.

"I yell and scream and cheer them on," Mama said. "I get a kick out of their shirts which say "Tony's Pizza" on one side and "Mama Neri" on the other side," she added.

"We celebrate the end of the team year by having a party," Mama said. "This year I'm going to have a party for them on Lake Dunmore," she added.

"At the end of the year it's a lot of tearful goodbyes, kisses, and a lot of lipstick," Clemency said.

Mama also goes to the varsity hockey games. "Everyone is so nice because when I go there and there are no seats left, one of my friends will always give ne a seat. I love screaming and shouting at those games."

Turney says that Mama is an ardent Panthers fan. "I gave Mama a Go-Panthers button and she wears it all the time," he said.

"I also love to see Fellini films at the college. I enjoy them because I know what the people are saying. I've spoken Italian ever since I was a child because my mother always spoke it to me. I do the same with my grandchil dren—I speak Italian with them."

"I love sports and I love to cook. I used to bowl. I also used to be very active in civic and religious groups when I lived Greenwich. I used to be president of many clubs like the playground association. In the summer I have my garden. I have beautiful peonies and a vegetable garden I have zucchini, swiss chard, peppers, tomatoes, parsley and what else. I have three rows of potatoes. I love digging for potatoes—it's like digging for gold. It's beautiful," said Mama.

"I also love to dance. On New Year's my husband and I went to the Knights of Columbus...last year we went to the Middlebury Inn. I love to dance rock and roll—it's good for the circulation," she said.

When I called Mama up to wish her Happy Birthday—her 63rd on Jan. 31st—she told me something else: "I forgot to tell you—I love golf!"

Mama also enjoys traveling: "In 1954 we went out west and visited 35 states. I loved the Will Rogers Memorial Park (in Oklahoma) and I loved the Grand Canyon. It looks like God took the paints from the heavens and threw them on the rocks. Anyone who went there will agree with me.....I also went to Italy last May and had an audience with the Pope."

After having lived in Greenwich Conn. for 45 years, she moved to Middlebury about four years ago. "I worked in an exclusive clothing store in Greenwich," she said. "My husband still works in Greenwich as a justice of the peace." Now I live on our family Jersey herd farm which we've owned for 25 years."

Although Mama's spirits are always high, "Business", she said "has been pretty slow recently. A few nights ago we could have closed at 8 p.m. there were so few people here. Maybe it's because of the cold weather when no one wants to walk down town."

Just the facts...

ontinued from p 5

R.V.C.C. DCC: How are those new, new, new dorms holding up? We built a few of those A-frames ourselves, out in the provinces.

Campus: Thank you.

The result of our survey is what the **Campus** calls the School Attribute Total (SAT). Each college is given a score from 200 to 800 which reflects the quality of students, faculty, administration, curriculum, activities and so forth. The purpose of the SAT is to make comparative comparisons much easier to make. Here is a selected sample:

Institution	SAT
Amherst College	710
Bowdoin College	695
Dartmouth College	680
Franklin Pierce College	205
Mercer County Community College	210
Middlebury College	215
Northern S. Dakota State Teachers' College	220
Rock Valley Community College	225
Swarthmore College	715
Williams College	720

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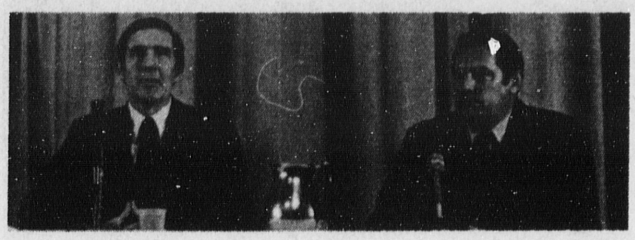
N·H· Primary '76 - News analysis

The Circus



Morris Udall **Fred Harris**

the middlebury campus

By BOB CAROLLA

The circus came to town in New Hampshire when the 1976 primary season began. Nine major acts unfolded, starring nine of the big-top contenders—two Republicans and seven Democrats, all performing for the people, trying to win their votes. And on the streets—an endless variety of sideshows.

Morris Udall standing outside a factory gate. Jimmy Carter walking through a suburban shopping mall. Birch Bayh speaking to the congregation of a Jewish temple. And Ronald Reagan touring a high-rise housing project for the elderly.

The candidates seek tirelessly for votes. And the people came to see the candidates. Some sincerely wanting to assess them, others only wanting to shake hands with or stand next to a famous political leader.

Sometimes, however, the New Hampshire citizens came to rallies not to see the candidates, but the celebrities who surround them.

Folk singer Arlo Guthrie and MASH television star Mike Farrell have made appearances on behalf of Harris' candidacy. Actor Cliff Robertson, donning a Hollywood-tinseled suntan, greeted the public at a reception for Udall. A reception at which the Secret Service personnel seemed to outnumber the voters.

And at the Carpenter Hotel in downtown Manchester, where several of the candidates have their state headquarters, Walter Cronkite and Harry Reasoner could be spotted strolling through the lobby.

Swarming With Press

Indeed, the city of Manchester seemed to be swarming with members of the press. Newsmen representing the nation's major newspapers and broadcasting networks, as well as lesser organizations such as the Middlebury Campus and WRMC—FM, accosted candidates and members of their campaign staffs where and whenever they could find them. "It's gotten so ridiculous," said a press agent for the Udall campaign, "that you're starting to get reporters interviewing other reporters."

Plenty of Crazies

And then there are the marginal candidates—the ones you rarely hear about in the news media. As soundtrucks for Carter and Harris competed in the streets, people walked the sidewalks with placards that read "Arthur Blessit for President—the candidate of Christ."

In some cases, such candidates are simply men or women who have the audacity—or faith—to believe that "the little man" can become President.

"I've met Arthur Blessit," said a staff organizer for the Bayh campaign, "and he's a good, honest and intelligent man. Who knows? If he'd been born in another time, under different circumstances, maybe he just might have become President—and have been a damn good one at that."

"But there are plenty of crazies," he continued, "And all they want to do is go back home, puff out their chests, and shout, 'Look at me, I ran for President!' They're really only hanging around to have a good time. They party all night, and their assistants get drunk and ride up and down on the elevators. All they're good for is to bring money into the state."

The citizens of New Hampshire had varied reactions to their state's politicized carnival atmosphere. At a motel in Nashua, a young couple noticed a string of Secret Service agents standing in the lobby and exclaimed, "One of the candidates must be staying here!"

Without looking up from what he was doing, the motel desk clerk said flatly, "Big deal."

Toys and Toddlers

The Democratic candidates campaigned hard all over the state. Udall's schedule on the Saturday before the Primary took him to eight major stops in three cities. Hour after hour, he waded through crowds, shook hands, passed out buttons, and said again and again, "Hello. Glad to meet you. Glad you could come."

In the city of Hudson, Udall stopped to visit a museum of science and art. But the only part of it that was open was a toy museum—and it was populated mostly by children. He talked for a few minutes with the youngsters, and passed out a few campaign buttons. There were a few parents present, and he talked with they, trying to salvage as many votes as possible from the pointless, hopeless stop.

"It's too bad they can't lower the voting age to twelve," said an NBC newsman afterwards on the press bus. "Who the hell was the advance man for that stop anyway?"

"I don't know," replied the driver of the bus. "But whoever he is, he's now the former advance man."

The press bus is actually only a GM van—one of two in Udall's motorcade. The driver is a college dropout named John, age 21, from Florida. Traveling with the campaign, day after day, mile after mile, can be both tiring and tedious. To keep from getting bored, John likes to tailgate the other press bus—to see how closely he can follow it. So far, he's smashed into it twice.

Clean, Good, Decent

On Saturday night, four of the Democratic candidates—Bayh, Carter, Harris, and Udall—appeared together on the stage of the Manchester Memorial High School for the Democratic state committee meeting.

"We've had a clean, good, and decent campaign, and everyone of these men here tonight is qualified to be President," said Udall. "We tore ourselves apart in 1968 and again '72...but this time I think we've proven that we deserve to win in '76, and we're going to give the Republicans the beating they deserve."

As the candidates spoke, photographers twisted about on the floor immediately in front of the stage—kneeling, squatting, and stretching, all trying to capture the four men's postures and expressions on myriad rolls of 35mm film. The high school auditorium was quiet—except for the candidate's voices, and the click-click-click of the cameras.

Birch Bayh sat on the stage with his legs crossed, his head cocked to one side, and his dimpled chin jutting forward. His eyes seemed to be focused inward—as if his mind was paying attention not so much to what his rivals were saying, as to what he wanted to say.

Fred Harris, on the other hand, seemed to assess every syllable of every word spoken on stage. He was alert and poised—like a coiled spring waiting impatiently to be released. Harris' father was a sharecropper during the 1930's, and Harris himself looked like a proud grassroots farmer. He seemed out on place in the suit he wore—as if he would have preferred to have swapped it for a pair of overalls so as to get on with his chores.

Udall sat quietly next to Harris, his hands folded together, his stature reflecting a Lincolnesque solemness. Deep lines were etched into his face—as if it had been burned by the Arizona sun and then bleached by the New Hampshire cold, noted WRMC reporter Rick Ridder.

Udall's appearance has at times been compared to that of an undertaker of a Frankenstein's monster. Udall, however, might better be compared to a robot—for when he spoke, it was as if a button had been pushed. His quiet manner exploded with the energy of his convinctions.

Jimmy Carter's face reflected worry and intensity—the harsh lights of the television cameras turning his blue eyes into silver sparks. At times he would smile directly into the cameras, his smile stretching stiff and wide, as if a clotheshanger had been shoved into his mouth.

When he spoke, however, his Georgia-accented voice was authoritative and confident. His tone was in contrast with the other candidates'.

Whereas Udall, for example, spoke of how "this country is deeply in trouble," Carter's approach was much more positive, saying, "this is the greatest country in the world, and we can look towards the future with the fullest of confidences."

In both style and appearance each of the four candidates was unique. But in their rhetoric, the differences were greatly diminished. Each spoke for five minutes and then answered questions from the audience. On some points of policy, they were in obvious disagreement—however they did not pick up on these points.

There was no debate. All four candidates seemed determined to preserve the unity of the Democratic Party so as to achieve their common overall aim—to defeat the Republican nominee in November.

The Little People

On Sunday night Fred Harris' campaigners staged the largest Democratic rally in the history of New Hampshire. Over 3,000 people were crammed into a church auditorium, their faces sweating under the hot glare of television camera lights and their mood excited to frenzy by the music of folk singer Arlo Guthrie.

"This is an amazing circumstance," Guthrie announced to the crowd. "Fred brings together a lot of people who have nothing else in common other than to see things put right again. That's why I'm here...I hope this thing will go a long way." continued on p. 11

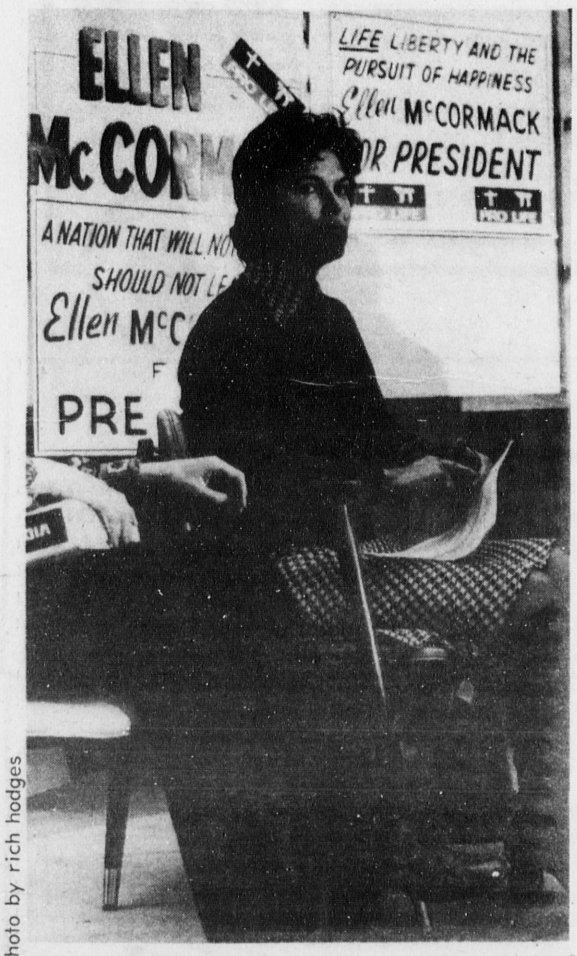


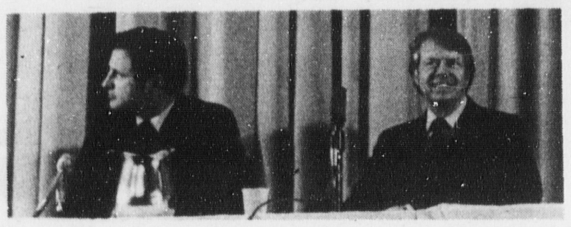
photo by rich hodges

Ellen McCormack is running on a Right to Life ticket

photo by rich hodges

N·H· Primary '76

came to town



Birch Bayh Jimmy Carter

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Harris' focus is on "the little people" of the country, and his tone is rabidly anti-big business. In his speeches, he goes back to his roots, to Oklahoma and the Depression of the 30's and referring directly to John Steinbeck's **The Grapes of Wrath**, he indicates the type of courage displayed in that era.

"Peple somehow cope," he said, "despite the fact that they know they're up against something bigger than them."

Harris is idealogically the most left-leaning candidate. He also is considered in the rear of the Democratic pack. Unless his campaign shows unexpected strength in the early primaries, his candidacy may be doomed by a shortage of funds.

"We're being outspent 4-to-1 in New Hampshire," Harris admitted, "We're money-poor but that's alright, because we're also volunteer-rich."

Harris' workers are mostly young, and are probably the most zealous campaign volunteers. At times they project a ruthless image, and because of this, they are in some cases disliked by member of other other campaigners.

Many Harris supporters are old McGovern supporters from 1972. Unlike McGovern, however, Harris is trying to make a deliberate effort to preserve party unity. He echoes the other candidates in what has become an orgy of tribute to the late President Franklin Roosevelt. "When I was a boy," Harris said, "we revered FDR. He was the man that set this country right when it was stricken by the depression, and he was the man who told us that we ought to have an economic bill of rights...including the rights to work, the right to health care, and the right of a decent life for old people."

Harris, Carter, Udall, and Bayh all may have resurrected the memory of Franklin Roosevelt in their campaigns. The achievement of Roosevelt's New Deal are a part of the legacy of the Democratic Party.

Long-haired Children

On Sunday morning, after sleeping on the floor of Bayh's campaign headquarters amidst scattered papers and tangled telephone cords, I ate breakfast in the restaurant of the Carpenter Hotel. As I sipped my coffee, I became aware of someone muttering at a table next to me

An elderly lady sat at the table. She was crippled, about 75 or 80 years old I guess, and her hands trembled violently as she lifted forkfuls of food to her mouth. While she ate, she talked bitterly to herself, and I strained my ears to listen.

"The whole system is rotten," she complained. "No matter who gets in, the country's not going to be the same. Roosevelt isn't here anymore...only a lot of long-haired children have taken over."

On Tuesday the people in New Hampshire voted in the nation's first presidential primary of the election year. One of the seven Democratic candidates impressed enough voters to win the primary. At least one voter, however—a crippled old lady in the restaurant of the Carpenter Hotel—will remain unimpressed and unconvinced by the entire field of candidates.

"It's probably true," said a staff member of the Bayh campaign, "A new generation has taken over the political field, and it's all been rapidly changed Some people just can't see themselves as a part of it anymore—and yet in their day, if we hadn't had them then, the party could never have survived. If it weren't for them, none of us would be here at all today."

Blacks and Whites...

continued from p 14

freshman year or something—and eliminate this throwing together all black students, I think this would solve the problem socially, a little."

Other students wonder "if black students are accepted on ability or because they need a certain amount of blacks. If black students can do the work, why the Orientation?" The idea that whites believe blacks are here only to fill quotas is acutely felt by black students. This, too contributes to hositility.

"The whites think blacks are not smart," Reese said. "Whites say, 'if I were a black with my SAT scores, I could have gone anywhere.' Blacks think whites have the feeling that blacks are only here to fill government quotas or that kind of thing."

"There is no reason we cannot have equally educated black students here," said John Rathman ('76). "Instead of wasting our money on Orientation, we should put it into a scholarship fund and bribe them here."

But College officials are quick to point out that the pool of minority students with all the characteristics of the usual white applicants is very small. "I think everyone really expected what we were going to be able to attract was going to be the black student who essentially had gone to a prep school, lived in a very good neighborhood and for some reason had been kept out of college and had 650 board scores," McKinney said.

"Well, these people, they exist to the percentage of about .005 percent of the black population. If there were a lot of those students there wouldn't have been a problem in the first place... The question is how attractive specifically is Middlebury to a student like that?... Is not Dartmouth (and) Princeton going to be a little bit more attractive to him. The answer is yes. So these people are very hard to attract."

"We do, very carefully, select black students," said O'Brien. "We don't take any black student at all, and we look for people who, on the basis of fairly unconventional records, appear to us to be people who will be capable of doing Middlebury work and who will profit from it and hopefully be leaders in society when they go out of here . . . So we're not operating an open admissions policy by any means. We very carefully work over the admissions credentials of the black students who we think are going to be able to succeed."

One student disagreed with this assessment of the minority admissions process: "I found that several of the people in our group (at Orientation) were admitted to Middlebury College as late as May or June . . . A lot of people were just asked to apply here and were automatically accepted."

O'Brien says that some minority students encounter academic problems initially but are able to overcome then. "A number of black students have come here have had a great deal of academic difficulty, as would have been fully expected given their high school background or their SAT scores," O'Brien said.

"However . . . I think we've had a very successful experience with most of our black students where many of them have had a great deal of difficulty with the initial phases of their academic education. They have made up an awful lot of ground over a two or two and a half year period, so that by the time they graduate, quite a number of them do top-grade work," he said

One argument presented against the recruitment process is the possibility that blacks are "carried through the Middlebury curriculum." O'Brien doubts whether this argument has validity. "I've known the black community fairly well over a period of time—I cannot think of more than one instance of a black student one might have said just found an easy way through the curriculum," he said.

To Where From Here?

Given the black white separation on campus, where do we go from here? Students accept that the situation is far from ideal, but there is little anyone is willing to do to make it different.

"I really do feel that regarding the problem of blacks and whites getting to know each other—the burden should be carried by white people because black people have enough problems on their own," McKinney said. "If white students feel that that's a problem, then they're the ones who have to make the effort to overcome the problem." But McKinney seems to be in the minority on this position.

Most people interviewed agreed that black-white relations must be an individual thing. A Middlebury Bi-racial Relations Week is not going to work. If black students and white students are going to get to know each other, it will have to be through individual efforts.

Before any change comes, there has to be some desire for a change. Most students seem unhappy with the current situation, but accept it simply as the way it is and will be. There are certainly some outright bigots at Middlebury in both races, but most students seem willing to make friends with anyone—the right opportunity simply doesn't exist.

An obvious need is for leadership. Perhaps if the same blacks involved in student organizations also got together with those in BSU, other students would become involved. Perhaps if the attitude on the part of the College that Middlebury has a social responsibility to work towards racial equality in admissions were extended to include the College's responsibility to work towards some kind of unity on campus, progress could be made.

McKinney stands strongly opposed to "having black kids used as a testing ground to see if white people are going to be able to get along with them." But no one advocates the kind of "laboratory situation" he dislikes. Instead, students say that if they had the opportunity, they would like to branch out.

Suggestions include small, bi-racial talk groups, where hostility could be openly expressed and dealt with. McKinney said if students feel there is a problem, maybe the Student Forum should organize something.

One student said that most people are afraid of the unknown and need the security of their own group. "When you realize as an individual that some people are going to dislike you no matter what—if you are open to yes or no, acception or rejection—then it doesn't bother you," he said. He suggested a series of lectures like **How to Be An Individual Without Relying on Someone Else** and **How to Do Things Without Worrying About What People Think of You.**

Given such a large natural division, one faculty member said, "not surprising that close relationships are difficult. And other students have pointed out that if the backgrounds of blacks and whites remain so disparate, the division on campus will always remain.

If Middlebury reflects society, then when racial equality and harmony is achieved in the rest of the country, it will be achieved here. But, if the country is slow to change, will Middlebury be any different?

McKinney, for one, does not think so. "If the busing issue disappears and the national political situation changes . . . where the unemployment situation is a lot better . . . then I think the atmosphere on campus will be a little different," he said. "Now, whether or not if that doesn't change, are we going to be capable of changing things from here? To a very little extent—I think almost negligible.

O'Brien appears optimistic for the future. "My children seem to have no snese of that (racial distinctions) except they're fascinated—they love black people. They think that's a great idea. Anytime we're going to have black students out to the house, my wife and kids are interested in eating with them. When we're not going to have black students there, they're kind of bored with the whole thing. So maybe things will change radically in the future."

But most students seemed far less optimistic. Instead, they saw the situation staying the same as it is now.

Examining the question of black-white relations at Middlebury can be frustrating and disillusioning. "Here, where blacks and whites were the same age, living in the same dormitories and facing many of the same social and academic challenges," wrote Matthew Wald of Brown University, "I was sure they would find enough in common to develop a social structure in which race was not an important factor. But that was not so." It's not so at Middlebury either.

blacks an
Conversations on commun

By STAN FIELDS

" . . .if the university—the self-proclaimed repository of conscience— is incapable of resolving racial conflict, then there is little hope that the society at large will be able to do so."

Allen B. Ballard

Blacks and whites exist as two separate communities at Middlebury. For the most part, relations between the races are described as "superficial" and filled with mistrust. And the question becomes not so much 'Why?" but rather, "Will it ever be any different?"

The separation on campus reflects the situation in society. "It's silly for kids to make believe that the society they live in is going to be that much different after you ride four hours on the bus and get into Middlebury, because it isn't," said Associate Dean of Students Arnold McKinney. But though some students want the Middlebury society to be different, no one sees any solutions.

"I think people basically want the situation changed," said Idalia Perez (78). "I think blacks are not having a good time here." It is a sentiment echoed by others. John Spencer (History) said he felt the position of black students was," 'Yes, we've gotten something out of it academically, but we'll be damned glad to leave.'"

photo by peter culman

Fred Jenkins (left) and Erich Robinson.
"Black-white relations must be an individual thing."

"A Ghetto Away From the Ghetto"

For the overwhelming majority of black students, the Middlebury experience begins with Orientation. This three week program preceding Freshman Week began in 1970. Orientation is designed to help blacks adjust to the Middlebury environment.

Orientation has "a dual purpose," said Dean McKinney, who runs the program. "One—to give us a chance to see exactly what the students...could do academically and to help them with any skills problems they may have. The other—to...give the students a chance to get to know each other, a chance to know the campus, the faculty and administrators...Quite a few of the black students who come up already have enough problems and we're trying to sort of get rid of one of the problems."

According to McKinney, two types of invitations to Orientation are sent. Those "who will be the regular Middlebury ski student except that they're black," he said, are not usually invited at all. Students who have "had some of the advantages and some of the disadvantages and their record looks pretty good" are given the option of coming.

"Then there are the majority of kids who are in the third catagory," McKinney said. "We'll say you really need it and so your admission is contingent upon you attending." Only blacks and Latins are invited.

Does Orientation begin the process of isolating minority students at Middlebury? Does it form a tight-knit group of students who stay together for four years? Or does Orientation simply contribute to a situation that is bound to occur no matter what?

"Living in America is an isolating situation," said McKinney. "Most of these students come from areas that are pretty well segregated. Black people have more in common than their skin color, and I don't think that in three weeks you can do something or undo something that the people have lived through for eighteen years," he said.

"I do remember, previous to the Orientation, when black kids came up—'66, '67, '68, '69—they stuck together for four years basically the same way they do now, and I don't think Orientation has anything to do with it all. Except one positive thing-the kids get to know each other a little better and they can decide which members of the black community they really don't want to be bothered with and maybe that saves them a little bit of time when they get here," McKinney said.

But not all blacks who go through Orientation agree that the program itself is not isolating. And white students, who often do not even learn that Orientation exists until their upperclass years, also have pointed to it as contributing to a wall between the races.

"I got an invitation to Orientation," said Ali Aden ('79), who is from Somalia, East Africa. "I said, 'Why only blacks?' I felt like I was taken into custody, in a sense...I was totally against the whole thing."

One black agreed with McKinney that a separate group might develop anyway, but thought Orientation failed one of its goals. "I can safely say that 80% of the group that I was with was cut off (from the rest of the campus), but the thing about Orientation that made this so is that the blacks would have grouped together anyway. They were already grouped together. And anyone who wanted to expand and meet anyone else was already under pressure not to do that," he said.

"Orientation was essentially to help the academic aspect of Middlebury College," he continued. "But the other thing was to help them adjust to being in 'the white environment.' And in no way did it help them adjust to being in a white environment. What I felt that it did was put the blacks together, give them a little group together so they could be secure and exist within this community but not with it . . ."

"A black society within a larger white society does not really exist (at Middlebury). And the only it is synthesized is through the grouping of blacks—which Orientation helps. What it's doing is giving you a ghetto away from the ghetto."

James Reese ('77) is chairman of the Black Student Union (BSU). Orientation "does isolate," Reese said. "It's hard to break away from that group (formed at Orientation). It can make it hard on those people who try to break out . . . Anything you do with whites is not supportive of that group." But Reese added that "the group has been lessened a whole lot in the last four years."

"I see this Orientation as the problem. The blacks already have this group of friends and it's hard to break out," one white student said. Some whites have pointed to the other difficulty of trying to break into a black group that has already formed.

A Very Tight Group

Ed Young ('77) did not go to the Orientation program his freshman year. "A lot of my friends from home were going off to these Orientations. I got the feeling that, 'You're considered not quite as smart,' " Young said. "I thought I was just as prepared...that they (Orientations) were more degrading than helpful... For academic reasons. I was rejecting the idea that Iwas not academically up to par."

"I regret that I didn't come (to Orientation) because there are a lot of social things—getting to know blacks without a lot of pressure," Young continued. "I think Orientation is isolating. I was at a disadvantage because I didn't go to Orientation. It's probably why they're still in it(the group) and I'm not in it. Having not come, it does tend to build a very tight group which is difficult to break into...I think Orientation is good, but you can only hope it won't be stifling."

Latin students at Middlebury have been termed a "minority within a minority." For the purposes of Orientation and BSU, Latin students are considered part of the black group.

Again, McKinney points to the separation existing in the society at large. "I really don't think that in this case the College is the one that's separating black and Latin people from white people," he said.

Perez, at least, disagrees. "Orientation strictly for blacks and minority students is doing a lot of harm," she said. "Socially you're being put in a little group... I think what Mr McKinney was trying to do was to make coming into Middlebury a little easier. You have someone to lean on coming into an all-white enviroment. I don't think it's worked out that way."

"I talked to a white girl who was poor and wondered why she wasn't at Orientation," Perez said. "But the point is: you're at Orientation because you're black. But that defeats the purpose right there... Me being a Latin, if I hadn't come to Middlebury Freshman Week, would I have looked for black students?"

"Many blacks probably wonder also if they would stay together... You're sort of given a role- 'Here's the people you should hang out with'... Orientation doesn't give you any alternative," Perez said.

Roommates

As Orientation ends, the minority students begin the academic year along with the rest of their class. But their roommate assignment differs from that of other freshmen.

"A couple of years we tried to match people up by roommate questionnaires," said McKinney. "A couple of years ago we waited till kids came up here for Orientation and then see whether they have any preference. If they express a preference, then you go with that. So you do end up with quite a few black roomates."

Other students are more blunt. "Black students are encouraged at Orientation to room together," one said. "In my Orientation, we had a choice—'Do you want to room with a total stranger or someone you already know?'... The black people need to be introduced to other people, other backgrounds."

Given a choice of a new friend or a complete stranger, "you tend to kind of cling," Perez said. "I don't think that's very good at all. I think we should be treated like any other students, not as a 'poor little minority.' "

"I found out towards the end of the program (Orientation) that everyone was sent out a roommate

"I think we should be treated like other students, not as a poor little minority."

nd whites - nity and race relations

questionnaire. All black students, when their questionnaires came back... they were put away, destroyed or something," one student said. "The black students were expected to pick a roommate out of Orientation. And rooms had been reserved. The rationale for this was in the past they made roommate assignments and blacks wanted to change to room with other blacks."

McKinney uses this argument. "When we have (roomed everyone randomly) we've had to spend the first couple of weeks having people move out and move in with black roommates. And that creates hostility, too."

Like Any Other Clique?

"For me, it's not a good relationship between blacks and whites on campus," said Denise House ('77), vice-chairman of BSU, "probably because neither side wants it... Only a few people are willing to break through the barrier."

"You look at the tables in Proctor—they're two different communities," House said. "People have acquaintances (with the other race), but they're very superficial relationships."

"There is a separation," McKinney said. "I hate to say it's a problem...but there is a separation situation on campus. The black students and white students are separate... I'm tired of people saying, 'How come all the black people eat together in Proctor?' I've come to have the same pat answer the kids have: How come all the white people eat together in Proctor?"

Some point to other divisions on campus and see the black-white separation as simply the most obvious one. "I don't think it's anywhere as near severe here as it is at some places," said Dean of the Faculty Dennis O'Brien. "I don't think it is a good idea... However I think it's a little bit unfair to just land on the black-white separation as being a separation."

"I find that college campuses tend to break down into cliques, groups and so forth rather easily.... My perception of the black community is , there is indeed a certain amount of closure—black and white communities vis-a-vis one another—and yet there are also some significant infiltrations," O'Brien said.

"We don't take any black student at all...we're not operating an open admissions policy."

"If black students can do the work, why the Orientation?"

"The black students come, yes. They're probably going to be eating lunch and dinner together," said McKinney, "as do the football team, the lacrosse team, and all the white students on campus." House agreed, saying, "we're making our clique obvious because we're a different color. I don't think we're any different from any other clique on campus, just an obvious one."

There are at least two major objections to this argument. The other separations on campus, whether they be fraternity and non-fraternity members, athletes and non-athletes, science and music majors, are not nearly as strong nor as difficult to overcome. And secondly, these other divisions are based on the choice of students, not the ethnic group they are members of.

A student at Brown University outlined a very similar situation: "Blacks cluster together at six or eight tables in one corner (of the cafeteria)." He wrote, "to see both races at the same table in that area is rare. One black dean called the description of blacks clannishly keeping to themselves a 'white perceptual problem.' He said that other ethnic groups did the same thing, but that their clusters were not obvious to whites. I think this is his perceptual problem, created by his defensiveness. Brown does not have strong white ethnic groups."

An Extension of Society

The reason for the black-white separation on campus seems clear. Students here, of any ethnic group, reflect the background and society in which they were brought up.

"The separate feeling is mainly an extension of the way it is in other parts of society," Reese said. "There are different black cultures and white cultures. Peoples' pasts have been so different. People cling to their past cultures—what they're used to."

Others echoed this theme. "It goes back to what you do at home...you don't socialize with whites at home. You come up here, you're in 'the group,' which is home away from home. 'The group' does not socialize with white people, does not go to white functions," one student said.

The black students have their own community at Middlebury to provide some feeling of home. "Blacks try to hang together to not lose what they're used to back home—not to ward off white society," Reese said. "When you first get here, there is a wall between black and white students... There's always a fear of coming too close to whites. They're really not sincere about being friends with you—a guilty complex of some sort. You always have that in the back of your mind."

"I think most black people feel less strange toward other black people than toward white people," McKinney said. "I'm afraid if the campus at large can't accept that, then they've got their head in the sand."

"A lot of students and white faculty members, they look for Middlebury to be sort of a haven for race relations, and a lot of other things," McKinney added. "And my feeling has always been that the situation on campus is really not going to be too much different than the situation in the country in general... What makes you think the College is going to have a major changing influence?"

The the College will not be a major changing influence is put into even sharper perspective by Aden. "How can you change these people who live in suburbia

continued on p. 14

Midd's Black history - News Analysis

Efforts to eliminate errors have been painfully slow

By JAY HEINRICHS

The College has reason to be proud of its early history of the treatment of blacks. Middlebury believes it is the first American college to graduate a black man. His name was Alexander Lucius Twilight, class of 1823.

Twilight's entrance into Middlebury does not seem to have caused much of a stir. The only record we have of a black in the College is a third-person report by a professor, who merely mentioned the fact that Twilight was black—a supposition that has yet to be fully proved.

After graduation, Twilight went on to found an academy Brownington academy, whose main building, built partly by Twilight's own hands, still stands. And he became the first black to serve on the Vermont Legislature.

Members of the College community in the first half of the nineteenth century were democrats who took the phrase "all men are created equal" literally. Most members of the College community were willing to welcome the black man into society. Many of its students devoted their lives to helping blacks.

William Slade, class of 1808, became one of Congress' first abolitionists at a time when the slavery issue was discreetly ignored by more "respectable" Congressmen. Slade was so strident in his fight to abolish the "peculiar institution" that at one point the Speaker of the House threatened to have him removed from the room.

David Kimball '29 was minister to a black church in Hartford, Connecticut, and later was one of the original members of the National Anti-Slavery Society.

When Howard University was created for black students, two Middlebury grads took professorships there. One graduate, Jeremiah Rankin '48, became its President.

A political debating society in the 1830's, when discussing the issue of "which poses the greatest danger to America's institutions, the Black Man, or the Roman Catholic" voted overwhelmingly in favor of the side which argued that the Roman Catholic was the biggest threat to the nation.

Religion influenced the political and social beliefs of the College community and helped give those beliefs their democratic flavor. Salvation was open to any man who truy believed, even black men. Roman Catholics, of course were disqualified.

If God was ready to accept blacks into Heaven who was the College not to accept them into the classroom?

The first black woman to graduate from Middlebury was Mary Anderson '99. Her father had been a slave, but Anderson proved herself more than the equal of her white peers. She graduated Phi Beta Kappa at the head of her class, and became a professor at Howard University.

Only two black students graduated from Middlebury during the 1920s. One of them graduated with honors in philosophy and high honors in English, was a violinist in the school orchestra, earned induction into Phi Beta Kappa, and went on to become a professor of English at a teachers college in Washington, D.C.

The other black student won the prestigious Parker and Merrill Prize Speaker awards, graduated with honors, and became professor of English at Morehouse College in Atlanta.

It was not an easy time for a black man to attend a white dominated college, even Middlebury. It was a cynical age. Middlebury no longer even paid lip service to the Calvinism that had inspired the College community to help the black.

The two blacks who attended Middlebury during this time were not considered properly representative of their race of "inferiors." They were branded as "exceptions."

An ad in a *Kaleidoscope* yearbook of the mid-twenties hawks watermelons with the words: "What do the darkies down South eat in the summertime?" And under the joke section of the '26 yearbook is the anecdote:

"Who comes?" challenged the sentinel.

"Beg yo' pardon, boss," replied an Ethiopian voice in the darkness, "I was goin', not comin'."

The following year freshmen celebrated and annual "frosh P rade" by marching down the streets of the town dressed in Ku Klux Klan outfits.

From the end of the twenties until 1968, only nine black men, and one black woman, graduated from Middlebury. But in 1968, the College decided to change its policy. Martin Luther King had been shot, and blacks were rioting in the streets of most major American cities, when President Armstrong spoke at a memorial service for King.

Armstrong announced that he was appointing a Special Committee to find a way for Midlebury College to help a alleviate "rascist discrimination." Armstrong stated the College's role as a citizen in no uncertain terms:

"I believe the College should remain non-partisan on issues which are not educational, but I believe also the College should encourage informed and positive leadership. The College itself does stand for honesty, equity and justice; it nurtures compassion, understanding and the open mind. Hence, the responsibility of the College is clear."

The Special Committee recommended a separate program for blacks at Middlebury. They suggested a summer program to prepare new black students for their freshman year; a three-course per semester freshman program; plus special year-long tutorial sessions to "overcome weaknesses revealed during the summer program;" an option to complete the degree in five years; a special faculty tutor to work with each student at regularly scheduled periods; and a "students sponsor" to "assist adjustment to academic and social life."

Arnold McKinney, a black Junior, was later made an Assistant Dean of Students. Not all the Committee's recommendations were carried out. Nevertheless, the number of blacks at the College increased greatly during the next few years.

Only in the early nineteenth century, when religion held sway over the College, could Middlebury truly call itself a haven of liberality. The College has since become less religion-oriented and a little moe cynical. Its steps to correct its errors have been painfully slow.

Blacks...

and were running away from the blacks?" he asks. "They always heard it from their parents and have this same philosophy. The blacks, at the same time, always heard from their parents that the white is their enemy, that blacks were treated badly."

Hey, Join Up!

The one area where it seems the College can be an agent for changing race relations is student activities. Unfortunately, at best there is minimal interracial contact in student organizations.

Athletics is perhaps the only major activity in which blacks and whites develop friendships. "Black men who are football players—they have an abundance of white friends," Perez said. "If black students got more involved in activities at Middlebury, I think barriers between blacks and whites will break down."

It's "very much so" that blacks and whites get involved in different extracurricular activities, said Reese. "People are just not interested. It goes back to where you came from. The black community back home doesn't have a big environmental thing or mountain club," he said.

"Coming to college is supposed to be a chance to get into that kind of thing. When they do, they are away from the black community. You never know when the black community wants to do something at a time when there is a meeting or something," he said.

There are blacks involved in student organizations, but they are often the same blacks who are not a part of the tight-knit community. Few factors seem to encourage blacks to join.

"I had never even though of joining a club on campus, except cheerleaders and BSU, because I had heard of these two in Orientation," said Perez. "It's just that there are no blacks who say, 'Hey, I'm in the Mountain Club, I'm in EQ, join up!' If you join EQ, they think you're crazy."

"I think a lot of blacks come from backgrouns where they would shy away from groups which are predominantly white... Organizations like MCAB, and dances and groups we have here are not typical of black tastes," said Young.

McKinney does not agree with this assessment. "I think if you took a sample of the organizations on campus...I think you'd find the percentage of black students involved is probably just the same as white students." None of the students interviewed agreed with him.

"I worked for the radio station, the newspaper, the Mountain Club, I was a sophomore guide. I played intramural volleyball. And there were no blacks," said Eric Maltzman ('76). "Activities is where I've met people. I've met a lot of people I've spent a lot of time with. If blacks have been involved in extracurricular activities, it's not any that I've been involved with."

BSU—Inside and Outside

The two activities which are exclusively black and Latin are BSU and the cheerleaders. Every black student on campus is automatically considered a BSU member. However, House said only about 15 are active.

"It was originally set up to assist in recruiting black students to come to this school. Now it's also a social club, and it brings cultural events to the campus for the whole community," said Reese.

There is a clear breakdown between blacks involved in BSU and those who are not. "Students from predominantly all black backgrounds will join BSU," said Reese. "Students who don't will not join. Students who don't join say BSU is a segregationist club. But it's trying to get away from this image."

The purpose of BSU is to "extend our culture out to whites on the Middlebury campus and to get blacks involved in other things than academics," said House. "When we show black movies, the only thing the white people respond to is **Shaft** or **Superfly**."

Blacks outside of BSU point out that they don't want to be associated with any particular racial group. Ed Young's background was predominantly black until he went to an almost all-white prep school for four years. "I felt I would be ostracized if I joined BSU as a freshman. Having gone to prep school and having been away from blacks...made it hard for me to deal with," Young said.

"I had the feeling then that I was expected to be a separatist (if I joined BSU)," Young said. "If I were expected to get in really good with blacks, I would have to eat with them, do things with them, the whole thing... I wanted close friendships, with blacks as well as whites."

Some blacks express hostility towards other blacks they perceive as only being able to deal with whites. "I can't understand how people think they have to turn themselves off from being black," House said, "and assimilate themselves completely into a white community. You have to relate. These so-called 'Oreo cookies'...you want to ask them, 'How come you only like white people? What is the difference between whites and me that you can't respond to me in any decent manner without being hostile?' "

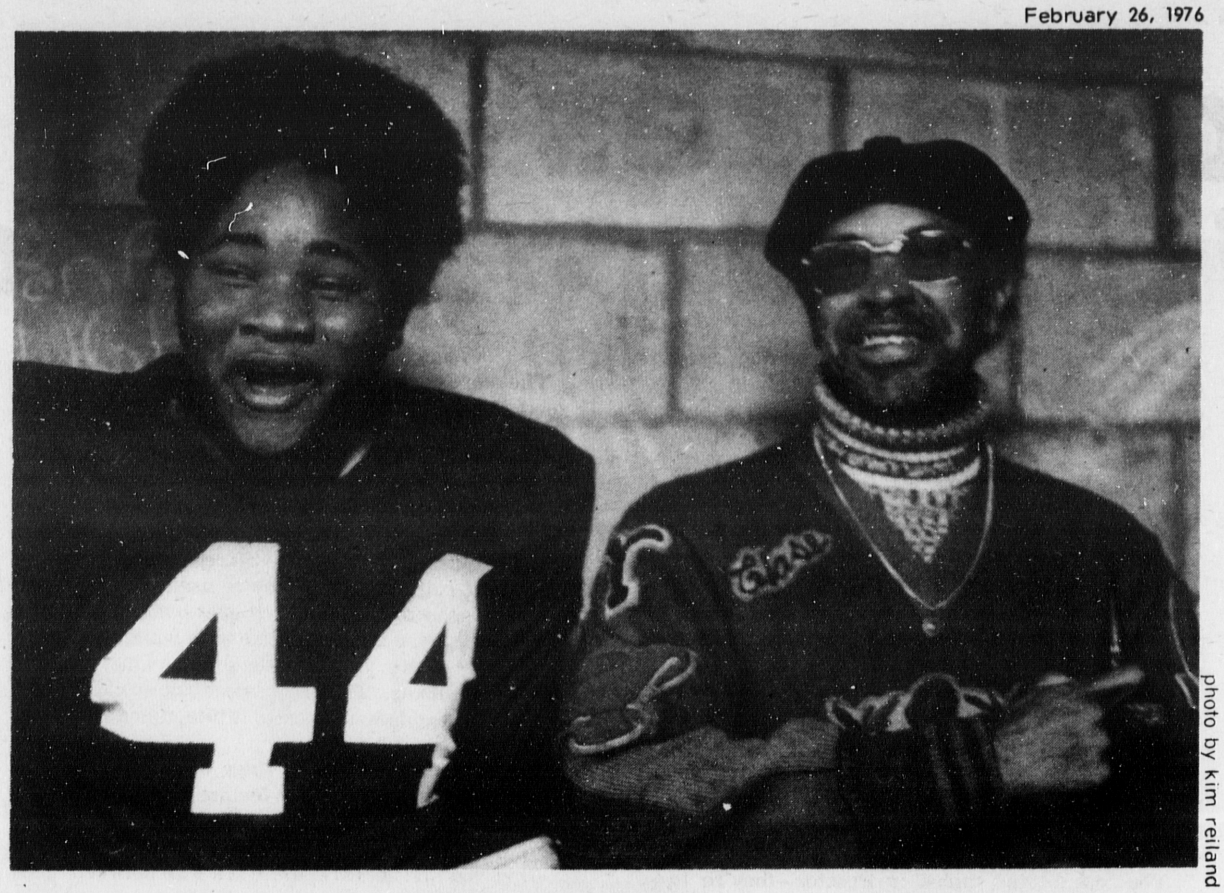


photo by kim reiland

Panther running back Ken Chase with his father. Athletics—one area where friendships go beyond color.

The black community itself seems fragmented. "The black students don't get along that well with each other," Perez said. "There's this overall tone of trying to stay together, trying to present a unity."

"The black people are not together at all," one student said. "There are all sorts of cliques—girls, guys and the 'smoke crowd'—they (the 'smokes') don't seem to be bothered as much as everyone else about the conflicts...all they do is smoke and get high."

Harder for Black Women

Socially, it appears more difficult for black women than black men. "If there aren't any black men on campus you like, who do you go out with? If you go out with a white then all the blacks turn against you," Perez said. "It's not so much (of a problem) with black men going out with white women. If you're a black woman seeing a white guy, it's different—you're kind of spurned at."

"Black girls have it harder than black guys," Young said. There are "two disadvantages—being a woman and being a black," he said.

The size of the black community at Middlebury also makes the social situation difficult. Only 65 minority students are now enrolled, including six Latins and one African. This number seems to limit choice of intra racial friendships. And there are almost no blacks in the surrounding communities.

Thrown Together

"The first week of Orientation everything was fantastic," one student said. "The second week people liked each other less. By the third, everyone hated each other's guts... I wonder if Orientation has served its purpose, or whether it is making blacks hate each other. Blacks are being thrown together—and they don't like that."

"Blacks are not going to love each other just because they have black skins," Perez said. "The point is—if you're black, you have to like each other. That's what's being put into the black student's mind."

The smallness of Middlebury also makes everything known to everyone quickly. "You know the gossip among 1900 whites," one student said, "can you imagine the gossip among 40 (blacks)? If you spend a night out of your room, everyone knows it."

Academics

Many of the minority students at Middlebury are recruited from schools in cities like Boston and New York. They are accepted without the "traditional Middlebury credentials." This has caused both some degree of academic difficulty and resentment on the part of some white students.

"This is a therapeutic effort on the part of society as a whole, of which Middlebury is only a reflection, it seems to me, to try to erase the history of racism and discrimination," O'Brien said. "They (the black students) do not have traditional credentials because they are not traditional students... The traditional clientele, purely speaking, would be the graduates of New England prep schools. The minute you start to move away from that, you start recruiting... downhill, cross country skiers, or athletes or oboe players and so forth, you may have to find people who have very different admissions credentials."

"Our view," O'Brien said, "is that we ought to attempt to have a balanced or diverse class where people have different talents, different directions and so on."

Given the high schools some minority students come from, a certain amount of academic difficulty seems to be expected. Orientation is part of the College's attempt to deal with this situation.

According to McKinney, "the school is saying, 'Here is a group of students who have some academic problems we think we can work with given a certain amount of time and energy and so we're going to do this...' I think we're saying this is something we can help with, we can do something with in three weeks, we can start on the problem..."

O'Brien seems to view Orientation somewhat differently. "First of all, we invite all the blacks, whether they have top board scores and top high school records or whether they look to us to be possible problems for us. So it's not clearly separated off as being these are remedial people. It's a recognition of the fact that black people on this campus are all identifiable as black people and whether they like it or not the white community is going to see them as part of the black community," he said.

"The courses are there more so we can get a sense of where they are before they come in. You can't expect in two and a half weeks to do anything highly remedial," O'Brien said.

McKinney also pointed to Orientation as the time when those expected to have difficulties could be identified. "Hopefully (in) that three-week thing," he said, "I get to know that Linda and John have severe problems, and I'm going to make sure that they don't get into biology, chemistry, psych and math the first term and that the professors are looking out for them. I contact professors very early on in the term and try to make sure professors know."

The academic program at Orientation is basically an English program. The students read works and write several papers. All work is graded, and exams are given.

"Some of the students who have been accepted, they really need Orientation," Perez said. "It really helped as far as writing." But, she added, "If they can find a way of helping students with academic problems—assign them tutors at the beginning of

continued on p. 11

"Most black people feel less strange toward other black people than toward white people."

McKinney discusses 'Women and Blacks: The Myth of Coalition'

By CAROL HUBREGSEN

"Women and Blacks: The Myth of Coalition" was the subject of a speech delivered by Assistant Dean of Students Arnold McKinney Thursday to an audience of over eighty professors, students and administrators.

The speech, which was partly an outgrowth of a conference the Dean attended last October on Achieving Equity in Higher Education, basically considered three questions: "How desirable is a coalition between blacks and women; how does the development of the women's movement compare with the development of the black movement; and what is the validity of the woman's movement from the perspective of a black person."

Both blacks and women are exploited and both need allies, he said. From this standpoint, according to McKinney, a coalition would be desirable. Historically, however, any coalition of blacks and whites has failed.

Using Stokely Carmichael and Charles Hamilton's book, **Black Power: the Politics of Liberation in America**, McKinney suggested three reasons for the failure. The first of these was the prevalent assumption "what is good for America is good for black people."

He cited the Southern Farmers Alliance, a coalition of blacks and white agrarians of the Populist Era to make his point. Both parties shared common goals. The coalition worked well to meet these goals until black interests became involved. At this point, the coalition traditionally falls apart.

This record of failure has been carried into this century according to McKinney, who questioned why blacks continued to join with liberal groups who "always sell them out."

Reason two cited for the failure of black-white coalitions is the political and economic insecurity of blacks as a whole. This weakness necessitates union with a group equally insecure. The white counterpart of any coalition, however, is operative only as far as their interests are concerned, as already mentioned.

The third "myth" of black-white coalitions is that they can be sustained on the basis of morality and sentiment. This has proven false in every case, he said.

"It would often seem," said McKinney, "that the blacks' and women's movements are destined to be allied together. Affirmative Action did that on the government level." Comparing the development of each of these movements, he illustrated a number of interesting connections.

Ironically enough, women participating in the anti-slavery movement were discriminated against to a degree where many joined the incipient liberated women's movement. Both blacks and white women had similar goals, particularly getting the vote and both used similar tactics.

In the 1880's, according to McKinney, women assumed anti-slavery tactics. In the 1960's, women used black power tactics. McKinney concluded his comparison of the two movements, "We used the same rhetoric, the same tactics and the federal government has tossed us a common crumb."

What is the validity of the woman's movement seen from the narrow perspective of a black person? This was McKinney's third point and his most important one. His answer does not allow the possibility of the formation of a successful coalition of blacks and women.

"The problem I have with the women's movement," said McKinney, "is their middleclassness." He said it was very hard for him and other black people to look on the white woman as either exploited or oppressed.

Secondly, association with the women's movement would necessitate a strong stand on rape, an issue basic to the platform of today's women's movement. McKinney suggested there was a paranoid association for the black man between rape and castration.

The third reason stated for the infeasability of such a coalition was the white woman's inability to understand the social structure of the black family. "Blacks have used the family as a traditional preservation mechanism in a hostile society," he said, "which the black woman would want to maintain at all costs, perhaps in contrast to goals of the white woman's movement.

McKinney concluded on a cynical note. He said he was personally convinced, "If women took over the country tomorrow, black's problems would still exist. Boston housewives would still be throwing stones at buses only maybe a white housewife would be driving the bus."

In a question-answer session after his speech, McKinney discussed some methods that could make Affirmative Action a working reality at Middlebury College.

The first step, according to McKinney, is to decide to hire "x" number of black faculty members "despite liberal objections" to such a quota-like system. The next step is to remove the hiring of minorities from the faculty and department chairmen. He advocated giving this power to the administration.

Women did not figure into the picture for McKinney. He pointed out that roughly 50% of last year's appointees and 50% again this year are women. McKinney also suggested that there should be an operation separate from Affirmative Action for the recruitment of black candidates.

McKinney said he recognized the difficulty of finding qualified candidates after Professor Henry Prickett (English) had questioned him on their availability. Because this operation would be an expensive one, the Dean also suggested that the Affirmative Action Coordinator, Academic Vice-President Paul Cubeta at Middlebury, should not be a high administration official at any college.

There is a conflict of interests between the operation of an expensive recruitment program and the budget questions administrators must face everyday, he said. McKinney concluded by saying of Middlebury, "We have done a poor job looking for them (blacks). Advertising in the **New York Times** is not the answer."

photo by peter culman

Assoc. Dean Arnold McKinney

Opinions vary on value of Eng. comprehensive exams

By SUSAN GAREY

With the end of winter term, Senior English majors breathe a unanimous sigh of relief. The last week of winter term is when the General Examinations, the English Comprehensive Exams (Comps), are held. These exams are a foreboding cloud on the horizon for all English majors.

As one progresses through three and a half years of the English program, the prospect of taking the General Exams continually nags at the back of one's mind.

There were a variety of responses by English majors to the Comps. In general, students said they found them to be exhausting but encouragingly enough, also quite fun.

Not prepared

The test questions are based on a reading list which English majors should complete by the General Exams. A complaint from several majors was that they did not have a specific enough idea of what was expected of them before the exams. Consequently they were not adequately prepared. Some students said they did not realize exactly how comprehensive the Comps were.

Too secretive

One major said he felt that the English Department is too secretive about these exams. He suggested the English Department focus courses more on the skills necessary for a successful completion of this type of examination. Class tests could involve more quote identification and class discussions should stress more the writing style of particular authors and periods, he said. And comparisons could be drawn between major periods.

Rated "dubious"

In preparation for the General Exams, seminars were organized during winter term to discuss authors on the reading list who had not been covered in courses and authors who were unfamiliar to many majors. These seminars were rated from "dubious" to "very valuable." The most common complaint was that they degenerated into mere question and answer periods. The professors came prepared only to answer questions, students said.

For the students who had weak or nonexistent backgrounds in a particular author, it was difficult to gather much cohesive information from these seminars, they said.

Of the students who felt the seminars were worthwhile, many said they did not use information gained in the seminars in their responses on the exam, but merely for their own personal knowledge. A student suggest on is that professors plan to give an introductory lecture during these seminars.

Orals unnerving

Students said the most unnerving part of the General Examinations, at least while preparing for them, is the orals. They suggest that students have a particular author, work or subject which they are prepared to discuss. Students are notified in advance which three professors will examine them and it is possible for the major to make changes.

One major said he was "scared to death" before his orals but "the professors made you feel comfortable and didn't give you a hard time." Students say the professors are willing to neglect a question or a direction of thought which you don't know and can't respond to. One incident related involved one student who complained she did not know two of her examiners and they said very little, if anything, during the course of the hour. Majors suggest that in preparing for the orals; students should be aware of what they want to discuss in orals while studying for the written section. Then they can simultaneously compile information and ideas for the oral and written exams.

Another complaint about orals was that the professors twisted the student's chosen topic out of her field of interest and baited for specifics.

Value of system

The value of the whole system of the General Examinations was responded to by students in several ways. The most prevalent attitude expressed was that the actual written part of the exam was unimportant. What was important, and valuable, however, was the process of preparing for these exams.

Senior English majors are given winter term to study for the Comps and are not required to take a winter term course. Several people said that joint internships at various local schools during this time proved to be helpful diversion.

Grades count

A repeated criticism pertaining to the written exams came from students who thought they had gained much from preparing for the Comps and thought they had done reasonably well on them. These students said their initial positive attitudes survived only until they received their grades. And their criticism was, that's what counts— not how much time went into studying or how valuable you felt your personal preparation to be.

Averages lower

Several people stated that generally the averages on the exams were lower, and often up to a grade lower, than each students average in the English Department.

Many grudgingly admitted they were glad they took the Comps. It provided a good synthesis and gave one a better perspective on the literature studied for the previous three and a half years, they said.

The comps made one prepare and relate to a comprehensive view of the major time periods in English literature. A suggestion made by one senior was to go into the exam knowing well one playwright, one poet and one novelist from each major era or each century.

Some seniors encouraged future English majors to get together independently in small study groups and talk over the material, discuss themes and various authors.

One senior, asked for some encouraging words to perspective English majors who have yet to encounter the comps (i.e., "The comps are not as bad as they're made to seem") replied, "But they are—they're worse!"

Public should be wary of recent advances in genetics engineering

By STEVE MARTEL

Professor George Saul II (Biology) warned that there are many ethics problems connected with genetics engineering during the John Fulton memorial lecture he gave last Tuesday. He emphasized that improving the human species through genetics is a worthwhile goal, but what constitutes improvement is open to debate.

Genetics engineering has made it possible to determine much of the genetic makeup of a human child before birth, to fertilize an egg in a test tube, and to alter genetic material. Saul said that all these processes have their uses, but their use could also lead to such things as abortion, robot-like societies, and other controversial problems.

Saul said ethical considerations must be made by the public, not just scientists, and therefore education is needed. He warned that although many new genetics discoveries have a good side to them, they often have a bad side as well. Caution should be used in deciding whether or not to use any of the new processes which are being developed, he said.

Saul defined genetics engineering by defining each half of the word. Genetics, he said, is simply the study of how inherited traits are passed from generation. Engineering, he defined , as "the application of scientific principles to practical problems."

Saul also considered the subject of eugenics, saying it is "a dead horse," which is no longer valid. He said although eugenics may seem the same as genetic engineering, it is not. Eugenics is not a true experimental science, whereas genetic engineering, is.

Eugenics, he said, is a movement to improve the human species by eliminating undesirable traits. He said it has caused racism such as the Nazi belief that theirs was a master race, sexism, and perversion, and as such has enjoyed wide publicity. Saul's main objection was that undesirable traits can not be objectively defined.

Saul focused on three specific areas in the field of genetic engineering and examined the uses and dangers of each.

The first area was the prevention and treatment of genetic disorders. Prevention is done by genetic counselors who accurately compute the probability that the next child will have any genetic disorders. With this method, parents can decide whether the risk of such diseases as Tay Sachs disease, sickle cell anemia, and muscular dystrophy is too great to attempt to have a child.

It has been suggested that mass screenings using genetic counselors be used to weed out undesirable genetic traits. Saul asked what traits are undesirable, and would the selected people get an illegitimate reputation of inferiority?

If a child has already been conceived, a process called amniocentesis can be used to determine if the embryo has genetic abnormalities such as Down's syndrome or abnormal sex chromosomes. Saul's concern about amniocentes is was should an abnormality be detected, is abortion the correct solution? And would some people have abortions if they found that the child was not the sex they wanted?

Saul next discussed the circumvention of natural reproduction. Artificial insemination is one of these processes. Saul said that while this process is useful for husbands who are non-fertile of who have traits they do not want to pass on, it could grow to the point where mass sperm banks collected from men with "desirable" traits would be used for every child. Saul added that the danger is not only the question of what is desirable, but also the possibility of drastic multiplying a hidden undesirable gene.

Another related process is one in which many eggs are fertilized outside the uterus, then one is inserted into the uterus of the mother. Saul said that while this is good for otherwise sterile mothers, it could also make it possible to adopt a fertilized egg, instead of a newborn child. He wondered if this might be considered unethical.

Saul also pointed out that more than one egg is fertilized in this process, but only one can be implanted in the mother's uterus. He asked the question: what should we do with the remaining eggs and are they truly living?

Saul also mentioned "cloning," in which many genetically identical people are produced. Saul said that although this process has never been successfully tried in animals higher than frogs and is not likely to be perfected for some time yet, it could lead to class formation and other "science fiction nightmares."

The repair of genetic material by removing defective genetic material and replacing it with nondefective material is a process which has received a lot of publicity recently. The procedure involves using certain enzymes to break up the defective section of DNA and using certain viruses to attach new, good hereditary material onto the remaining fragment.

Saul said this process could be used to develop bacteria that could digest oil spills, or manufacture insulin, or penicillin more inexpensively. He said it could also be used to introduce enzymes needed by a person deficient in some of them, and to develop more nitrogen-fixing plants, thereby saving fertilizer.

Saul pointed out that the process could also add hidden genes that might cause cancer, viral diseases, and toxin production, losing all the good aspects of genetic repair.

How did the vegetarian alternative get instituted?

By PETER YOUNG

Over the past five yours, various individual and group efforts have been mounted in support of a vegetarian alternative to the college's meal plan.

An alternative did exist, but it consisted of a small number of vegetarians cooking for themselves in a cooperative group. They were not on the meal plan. At Middlebury, where meals are the big social event of the day, people off the meal plan can easily become isolated. Many people are unwilling to give up their social intercourse to be members of the vegetarian group.

Also, because of increased awareness of nutrition and world food problems, many students would like to reduce their consumption of meat without becoming vegetarians. For these, and other reasons, some students have felt the meal plan to be insufficient.

The most recent effort, under the name of the Student Forum Food Resources Working Group, has finally succeeded. A non-meat alternative began this spring term.

The group was formed this fall under the organization of Kathy Weeks. They met with various deans, and Director of Dining Halls Gordon Bridges to make known their intentions, and to present a petition with over 1,000 signatures calling for a non-meat alternative.

Bridges was not unreceptive to their ideas, but emphasized that much research into the economics of such an alternative was necessary. He said he felt research was not his responsibility, and suggested the working group investigate what other schools were doing.

In mid-October, members of the working group sent letters to about twenty schools comparable in either size or geographic location with Middlebury. The letters requested information on the nature of the school's food program, its degree of popularity, its economic breakdown, its nutritional advantages and disadvantages, and specific menus.

The responses came in slowly. In the interim, the group directed its efforts to the planning of the fast in November, and various programs in conjunction with Political Forum and E.Q. for the winter and spring.

At the beginning of Winter Term, after less than half of the schools had responded, the group decided to organize the considerable amount of material it had collected, and present it to Bridges. The group did this at a meeting with Deans Erica Wonnacott and Arnold McKinny on Tuesday, Jan. 20.

Asst. Prof. David Bennett (Chemistry) the working group's advisor on nutrition, was present. He suggested at least milk and eggs should be allowed in the alternative plan, as an institutional program exclusive of such protein sources would be either unfeasable economically or insufficient nutritionally.

Bridges asked if it would be acceptable to serve fish as part of the program, and in spite of some dissension from some students in the working group, this was approved.

Bridges then suggested that he be given a week to consider the material assimilated by the working group. He said he hoped a proposal could be agreed upon at a meeting the following Tuesday.

It was never necessary to hold that meeting. Bridges informed the Deans at the end of the week that he thought he could work out an acceptable program.

The particulars of that program are as follow:

1) Non-meat meals will be served for dinner in SDU-B every evening from 5:15 to 6:45 (Sun. 6:30). Lunch in B will remain soup and sandwich.

2) The meals will normally consist of a choice between a vegetable dish (cassaroles—etc.) and some kind of fish. There will also be whatever vegetables, rolls, and desserts planned for the other units, as well as American cheese slices, and sprouts.

When asked about particular meals that he might serve, Bridges conceded, "We will start off with things we already know how to make." Examples are meatless spaghetti, shells, macaroni, or broccoli souffle. "Don't expect meals to be fancy," he added, "we can't afford things like we served at the food conference last year. " He said meals in B would be simple when a "time consuming" dish such as turkey or veal parmagana was served in A and C.

The alternative meal will tax the SDU kitchen. Instead of preparing two main dishes, it will normally be preparing four. But Bridges does not plan to hire any extra workers. The additional load will have to be absorbed in part by increased organization. Hence, the inverse relation between the complexities of the dishes.

Students wishing to know ahead of time what the dishes in B are, should check the menus posted in Proctor and the SDU's.

Bridges says he is anxious to cooperate with students. He asks that any student with a favorite vegetarian menu, submit it to his office in Proctor. If it is at all possible, he will experiment with the menu and it may become part of the regular schedule.

Bridges says he is willing to try to serve the things students want. He says does not view the non-meat alternative as an experiment. "It will stay," he says, "because I'm going to do it in such a way that it will."

Student forum opens spring session

By AARON ABEND

The Student Forum began its Spring session Sunday night with discussions on a Student Advisory system, the Teaching Research Committee, and the Spring Term budget.

Bill Thickstun ('77) presented the first proposal, which would set up a Student Advising System wherein upperclassmen would help freshmen and sophomores to "balance their courses among genuinely different disciplines and to balance their workloads." The upperclassmen involved would volunteer at the All College Meeting Night in the Spring (April 22) and the Deans would select the student Advisors from these volunteers.

An Advisor to Freshman ratio of 1:10 is projected. The proposal passed easily, with the understanding that the Deans, who support the idea, will work out the logistics of implementation.

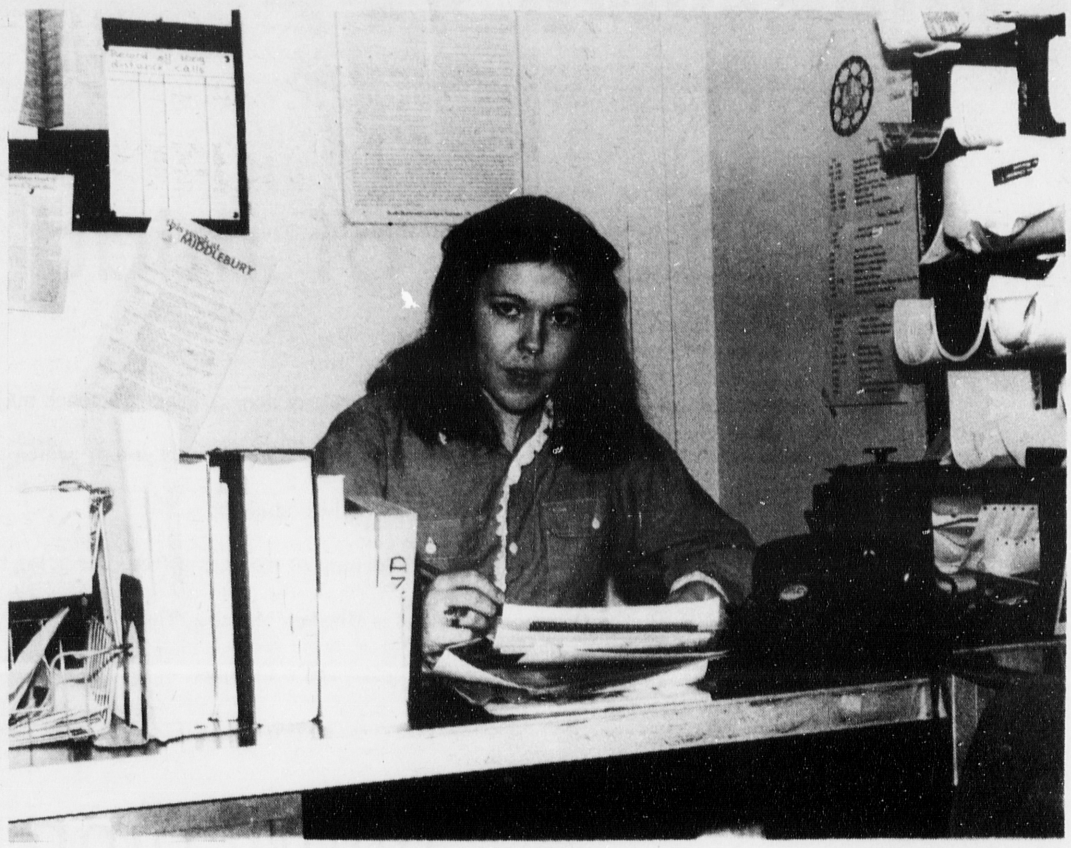
Next, Jon Phillips ('76) introduced a resolution which would give the Student Forum, through the Educational Committee, some input into the Teaching Resource Committee. The proposal met with opposition not only from those who did not feel that such input was necessary, but from those who felt that the proposal, as written, was not sufficient. After a short debate, the proposal was tabled pending further investigation by a working group.

Finally, the Finance Committee presented the proposed budget for the Spring semester. Treasurer Oli Maggard ('77) answered questions regarding the distribution of the $71,000 Student Activities Fees. The budget passed unanimously. It will be posted in Proctor.

Student Forum will not be meeting next week because of Winter Carnival, but will meet in two weeks. Meetings are at 7:00 pm in Munroe Faculty Lounge and are open to all students.

New *Campus* staff takes over '76 paper

Bob Carolla ('78), News Editor



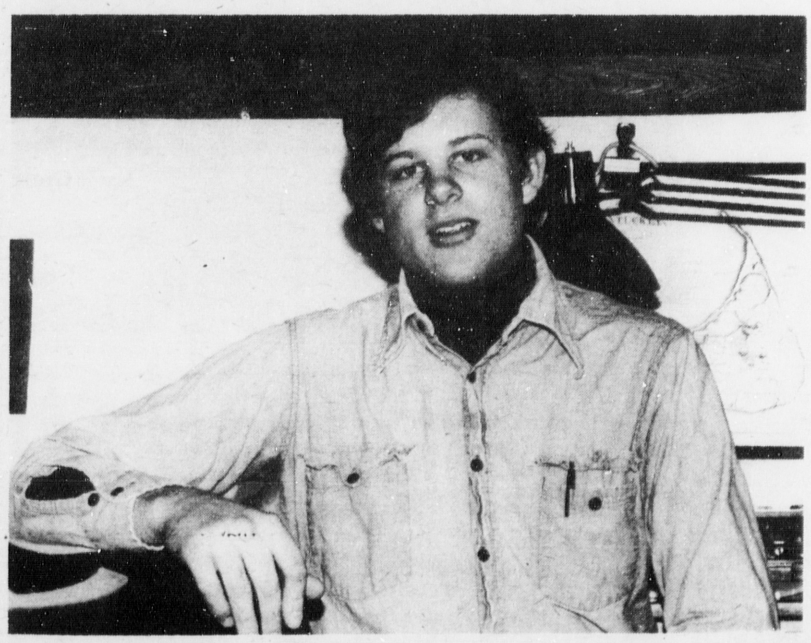
Kim Reiland ('77), Editor-in-chief

Pam Cross ('79), Production Manager

The new *Campus* staff is now in office. Under the direction of Kim Reiland ('77), Editor-in-chief, these students will run the newspaper from Spring '76 to Spring '77.

Bob Carolla ('78) is News Editor and Cathy von Klemperer ('77) is Features Editor. John MacKenna ('79) will be doing Sports, and Gregg Wadleigh ('78) and Peter Culman ('78) will be sharing Photography duties. Pam Cross ('79) is Production Manager, and in the new position of Puzzle and Competition Editor is Stan Fields ('76).

John MacKenna ('79), Sports Editor



Peter Culman ('78), Associate Photography Editor

Cathy von Klemperer ('77), Features Editor

middcomp #2

a ____ of midd students

A gaggle of geese, a pride of lions, a geek of science majors? Competitors are invited to submit the one word (actual or invented) which they feel best describes a group of Middlebury College students.

The winner of Middcomp #2 receives a free dinner for two at the Rosebud Cafe. Deadline for entries is Monday, March 1. The winning entry and honorable mentions will be printed in next week's **Campus**.

middcomp #1

The winners:

At Midd Coll. there are many one night stands,
They begin with the case of the wandering hands.
When you awake the next morn not knowing
where you are,
You too often regret having gone quite so far.

Hepburn Munch Team

Our first competition produced a mixed bag of results—from sneezing in the new dorms to sauna-ing in DU. Competitors were asked to write a quatrain on any aspect of Middlebury life.

The winner of Middcomp #1 is the Hepburn Munch Team, and two of its team members will be munching for free at the Rosebud Cafe. Their entry concerned one of Middlebury's noblest sports—the one night stand.

Many thanks for all entries. Good luck in Middcomp #2.

Honorable Mentions

An Ups-lifting Mistery, this Fiery Saturation;
It renders shelf-bound books unarousing,
Which crave, Alibeit vainly, a swift Termination
To this dizzily blizzardly Winter Carousing.

Jill Rosser

.....

The party is over, we've finished 10 kegs
Don't know about others, but I'm on my last legs
Behind the house, I see Midd's finest fauna
As half of DU saunters out of the sauna . . .

H.J.

In Milliken, Hadley, Kelley and Lang
Roofs leak and window panes freeze
But folks are polite; in the Midd of the night,
Say ''god-bless-you'' to you if you sneeze!

Laura Caruso

.....

Searching the course guide, drop/add cards in hand,
Feeling so lost and forsaken:
My freedom at Midd has come to an end,
Because there are no more ''guts'' to be taken.

Jan Carney

.....

No student here is loath to measure,
How much Beer will increase his pleasure:
While vomiting, you shoot your gun—
Sometimes sex is much more fun.

John Rathman

.....

The fischers are swimmering, the watter's sprigg aleak,
The bell 's aul are woodin, hurrah for the geeks!
We're all burrnt apples, rotten to the cor, Mack!
Hey, Mc! Don' al dos m&m's come back?

Beryn Frank

The typically dressed Middman, in sweater and jeans,
No patches or pulls; no rips in his seams,
Meticulous clothes horse—not a thread awry . . .
To all well-dressed Middmen: I won't comply!

Sarah Eddy

.....

He smelled the roast beef as he stood there in line
And he thought ''Sunday dinner should taste mighty fine.''
But just as the plates heaped with meat he could see-
''No food'' said the checker ''without an I.D.''

Karen Gross

.....

His college life is tests and trials,
Working with his tubes and vials.
Such is the life of a hapless pre-med,
Who, after four years, is really pre-dead.

Barb Kritchevsky

.....

Have you ever eaten in the Chateau?
''S'il vous plait, passez-moi le plateau''
''Non ni piace la pasta con formaggio. . .''
Pienso que voy a volverme loco!

Sandra Levine

Letters...

continued from p. 4

They (the reporters) blithely assure that college students "voted for Ford because he was the only one...on the list whose name they recognised." I take that as a personal insult.

Granted that Middlebury is not particularly politically active (By the way, where is the Political Forum?) but, give us a break, will ya?

I was amazed that the reporters did not give any consideration to possible alternative explanations for the so-called apathetic vote. I can think of several: complete disaffection with the underlying structure and ethics of this country; disgust at the present political structure and strategies necessary to become a candidate; and disbelief in politics as a method of change. This, to name a few.

The student who says, "They're all the same, it doesn't matter," is perhaps apathetic. But I see it as a statement about our present political structure and the possibilities of "meaningful change."

I myself would respond the same way.

All of these men (the candidates) are products of a sick society that has not basically changed since the sixties. The change that I strive for will not come through the "channels" of bureaucracy. It will come from the people and from the community. The radical change needed in this country's social and moral fabric won't be achieved by passing a law, but by living.

Perhaps this letter is a bit rushed but I couldn't let such a statement go untouched. I invite any response, either public or private, in order to keep people talking and, most importantly, thinking.

Stephen Pilcher (76)

Irreconcilable parallel

To the Editor:

As I set out to describe and clarify the title of EQ's forthcoming energy conference, I found myself bogged down in what seemed to be an irreconcilable parallel between our environment and a symbolic bird.

I kept asking myself if one could seriously equate our world with the phoenix, a bird in Egyptian mythology which consumes itself in fire every five hundred years—only to arise revitalized nine days later. Did this mean that the world would have to destroy itself for a new and better form of human society to emerge? But if this were the case, would not such a catastrophe (be it nuclear warfare, widespread famine and "triage" or total ecological destruction) be too great and its effects too enduring to allow for a parallel to be made with the phoenix?

If the only way to change is through shock therapy and self destruction, what makes us think that we, like the phoenix, are eternal and will be able to arise out of our ashes?

Obviously, these questions are dead-ended; it would be absurd to prescribe a holocaust as the cure for our cur rent ills. This is when I realized that the phoenix represents not so much the holocaust of the physical world as it does the particular mode of civilization which the West first adopted and which most of the other nations are blindly trying to attain. By this I refer to the modern-industrial, materialistic and technology-revising mode of civilization: the root of our present ecological and spiritual crisis. Having understood the conference's theme in these terms, I was able to reconcile these two concepts.

Indeed, we have just recently begun to realize that our natural resources are finite; that our ecological balance is threateningly fragile; that our GNP fetish has created intolerable inequalities and social disharmony within and among nations. One need only look at the cities of the overd eveloped world and at the slums of the underdeveloped world with a detached eye to understand what Kenneth Bouldings means when he speaks of the end of civilization. Th process of development in both western-capitalist and in bureaucratic socialist nations, inspired by strictly materialistic and economic indicators and goals themselves the reflection of a man alienated from his work, himself and his environment, can no longer continue.

The phoenix, when it felt the signs of old age, built itself a funeral pyre and jumped in the raging flames. And it was rewarded for this conscious act with the splendor and vigor of a new life.

And so it is with modern man. If he learns how to consciously kill the vestiges of the old civilization in himself and his society, if he creatively explores new forms of communities and technologies, he too will emerge revitalized from the ashes of the old. But if he stubbornly sticks to his present collision course, he will be faced with many unfortunate options; the most dramatic being the choice between a Leviathan (a "benevolent" technomilitaristic dictatorship for mere survival) and oblivion caused by widespread catastrophe.

Neither the prolonged nightmare of the old civilization unwilling to die nor the permanence of oblivion offers the promise of the phoenix.

With the hope of applying the lesson of the phoenix to our own society, EQ is sponsoring such a vitally important conference. Because these issues concern us all, we invite students and professors alike to part icipate in this event.

Alan Benjamin ('76)

Welcome critique

To the Editor:

I welcome Mr. Ishikawa's critique of my article in the **Campus** (Jan 22). Its purpose was to point out the difficulty in deciding wherein the responsibility laid on questions of social welfare. Mr. Ishikawa took several phrases out of context, and commented on them in such a way as to suggest that I was arguing for Federal assumption of all welfare costs. I am willing to advocate such a policy.

The problem of poverty is a national one. At present, there are fifty separate programs operating at fifty different levels to solve one problem. The mobility of America's poor has overwhelmed even the best of the existing poverty programs at the State level. The attractive welfare payments offered by the States of California and New York partially account for their excessive welfare problems.

Revenue sharing won't work, either. As the Nixon Administration pointed out, revenue sharing is an inadequate revenue source. In 1971, State and local expenditures were at a level of $150 billion per annum and were rising at the rate of $15 billion each year. At most, revenue sharing would provide only $5 billion dollars annually, or one third of one year's increase.

In the fiscal sense, the Federal government is better able to assume these expenses. The Federal government levies more progressive taxes and in comparison to the States and localities, is more efficient in the collection of revenues. Though not perfectly progressive, Federal taxes are considerably more progressive than those at the State and local levels.

In 1972, the National Education Finance Project ranked the fifty states on a numerical scale in which the Federal income tax was arbitrarily assigned a ranking of 50.0. Nevada ranked the lowest with a rating of 14.8. Only five States rated 25 or over, with Oregon topping the list at 26.7.

The cost of raising monies through the Federal system has been found to be less than that of any other. The cost of levying and collecting $100 through the Federal system is only forty cents, compared to a dollar when levied and collected by State agencies, and anywhere from five to ten dollars as levied and collected by local government agencies. Thus, not only are Federal taxes more equitable, they are administered in a more efficient manner.

In terms of agencies and personnel, the Federal government possesses the greatest resources. By definition, the Federal government is capable of taking care of welfare costs, and is more able to achieve a level of uniformity the States have been unable to reach.

Mr. Ishikawa's reference to governmental mismanagement of the mail has no significance in this debate. There is a fundamental difference between a question of "Should the Federal government assume total responsibility for the cost and administration of future welfare costs?" and one of "To what extent has the Federal government messed up the postal system?" I submit that there is little, if any, connection between the two.

Michael E. Blount (77)

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'Vermont Day' to salute state

"Vermont Day," Washington, D.C.'s salute to the state of Vermont took place Friday, Feb. 20, with activities extending through the entire day. Participants included many residents of both the State of Vermont and the District of Columbia.

The day began with a performance by the Springfield (Vt.) High School Band, and the official Vermont Day proclamation by D.C. Mayor Walter E. Washington, at the U.S. Capitol.

Throughout much of the day, the Vermont Bicentennial Bandwagon was set up near the Lincoln Memorial offering a glimpse of Vermont to Washington-area resident and tourists.

The bandwagon, a 28-foot van, is a multimedia educational unit offering, among other things, films and slide presentations on Vermont and United States history. Another display provided information on tourist attractions in Vermont.

Among the participants from Washington, D.C. were the children who attend the several elementary schools which are located along Vermont Avenue in the District.

The children had been studying Vermont history, and presented skits, songs, poems, and dances based on their studies of Vermont. A prime attraction of the day was the performance of country and bluegrass music by the Pine Island String Band of Burlington, Vt.

The program was sponsored by the D.C. Bicentennial Office, which has scheduled "State Days" for each of the 50 states.

Those assisting in planning and preparation for Vermont Day, in addition to the state's congressional delegation, included the Vermont State Society, the Vermont Bicentennial Commission, the Vermont Council on the Arts, and the Vermont Ski Areas Assoc.

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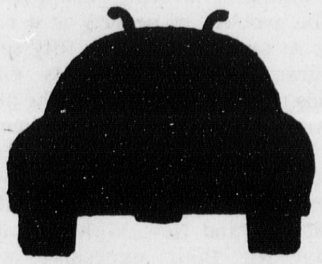

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Football team elects 1976 tri-captains

Teammates broke tradition and named the first tri-captains in several years to lead the 1976 Middlebury College football team, it was announced this week by head coach Mickey Heinecken.

Selected to lead the Panther squad next fall were juniors Rex Martin, a quarterback, safety Steve Scheufele and offensive guard Karl Miran.

All three were starters on last year's 4-4 Middlebury squad, although Martin and Scheufele saw limited action because of injuries.

"The three choices lend themselves to an excellent blend which I expect will maintain the quality of leadership we have had on past Middlebury teams," Coach Heinecken said.

Martin, a 5-10, 175 pound quarterback, was doing an outstanding job in pre-season play last year before he suffered a leg injury in the Amherst scrimmage and was lost for the season. He had a good shot at winning a regular starting berth until he was injured.

Joining the Panther varsity his sophomore year, Martin was one off three alternating quarterbacks who led the team to a 5-3 campaign. In the first collegiate game of his career against Colby, he quarterbacked Middlebury to a win and earned the New England Golden Helmet Award and ECAC Rookie of the Week honors.

Joining the Panther varsity his sophomore year, Martin was one of three alternating quarterbacks who led the team to a 5-3 campaign. In the first collegiate game of his career against Colby, he quarterbacked Middlebury to a win and earned the New England Golden Helmet Award and ECAC Rookie of the Week honors. His 1974 statistics reveal that he completed 7 of 19 passes for 138 yards and two touchdowns and rushed 38 times for 122 yards. Martin is a Dean's List student majoring in Economics-History.

Scheufele was converted to a safety last year after doing a solid job as a running back his sophomore year. As a starting halfback in the 1974 campaign he finished third in rushing, scoring two touchdowns and picking up 217 yards on 63 carries. He also caught 7 passes for 123 yards.

Injured shortly after his conversion to safety last year, Scheufele missed the first three games of the season. He returned however, to do an outstanding job in the defensive secondary and is considered by Coach Heinecken to be a key to that unit's success next year. He is an Economics major.

An unknown quantity when he came to Middlebury from Mexico, Miran is a self-made football player. Playing as a reserve his sophomore year, he earned a starting role as offensive guard in the 1975 campaign.

Not particularly large for a lineman at 6-0, 200 pounds, Miran made up for it with determination. He was one of the most consistent linemen on the team. "No one worked harder," Coach Heinecken said. "He will be an outstanding leader next year and the mainstay of the offensive line." Miran is a Dean's List student majoring in Political Science-History.

NCAA rules do not apply to all-women athletic teams

National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) member institutions have decided they do not want the Association rules which are applied to male intercollegiate athletics, and mixed female-male sports, applied to all-female sport teams or the coaches and administrators responsible for those activities.

Although the Constitution and Bylaws of the Association do not differentiate in language between males and females, the 70th NCAA Convention business session concluded that the application of NCAA legislation should continues as in the past--namely, that the rules apply to administrators, coaches, athletic representatives and student-athletes involved with the varisty intercollegiate teams designated for males or mixed teams of males and females. Like personnel associated with the all-female varsity teams of member institutions are not governed by NCAA requirements.

The 70th Convention's decisions were reached through actions on three resolutions posed by the NCAA Council on the basis of legal advice concerning application of the 14th amendment to the United States Constitution and present Title IX regulations.

The Convention referred back to the Council a resolution which would have established an effective date of September 1, 1977, for the application of NCAA rules to all varsity intercollegiate teams of a member institution. Prior to the vote, the Council spokesman--J. William Orwig of Indiana University--noted that the Council would interpret a decision to table the resolution or refer it back to the Council as a decision that the rules not be applied to all-female activities. It appeared clear, from Orwig's comments, that the Council would not pursue the question further and leave any further decision as to the applicability of NCAA rules to Federal enforcement agencies or the courts.

The Convention tabled a second resolution which suggested that no action be taken until the next Convention on NCAA championships for women. A third resolution, establishing a standing committee on women's intercollegiate athletics, was approved, after the Convention rejected an amendment by Pennsylvania State University which would have structured the Committee as a joint agency of NCAA and AIAW.

During the course of discussions in divisional round table meetings and during the business session, there were strong representations made that the NCAA should offer female championships for women student-athletes in Divisions II and III. Duplications of costs and lack of opportunity were cited as reasons. There were no indications that Division I members were interested in NCAA events for women.

the middlebury campus

Women sweep Big Green

By BLAIR CHILDS

Middlebury's women skiers have convincingly won each carnival competition this season, including Dartmouth.

Last year, Dartmouth edged out Middlebury's women skiers to win the Eastern championships. A Dartmouth newspaper, prior to the Big Green meet, reported that Middlebury's early season successes were due to the absence of Dartmouth's top skiers. Dartmouth expected a "Big Green" victory at their own carnival, but things didn't go their way.

At Hanover, the Middlebury women's ski team put on their best performance thus far this season, placing 1 and 2 in the slalom, 1, 3, and 4 in the cross country and 1, 2, and 3 in the giant slalom to sweep the carnival.

Junior Leslie Orton finished ahead of the field in the slalom with Ellen Hall ('78) placing second. Tina Besse, ('77) who had an unfortunate run, finished third for Middlebury at 18th. Midd was in first place at the end of the slalom event.

The cross country, run on the same day, was won by freshman Mitzi Cain. Another freshman, Jennifer Caldwell, placed third and Pam Richardson ('78) was fourth. At the end of the first day of competition Middlebury held an impressive lead in the carnival.

The next day's giant slalom sealed Middlebury's victory with Sarah McNealus ('79), Orton and Besse sweeping the top three places.

With this victory, Middlebury is well prepared for the Division 1 championships, to be held here during Carnival weekend. If the women's ski team performs well at the championships they hope to travel to the first Women's N.C.A.A.'s held this year out west. There Middlebury would have the opportunity to see if they are the best women's ski team in the nation, as some have speculated.

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Panther basketball round-up

By JOHN MACKENNA

The Panther basketball squad hosted the Bates College Bobcats Friday night and won the thrilling confrontation, 68-66. The win snapped the slump of three defeats on the road in one week.

Williams

Back on Feb. 4, the Panthers hosted and roasted Williams College, a 91-66 victory. Middlebury was in control all the way, leading at the half, 45-27. Top Panther scorers were co-captain Kevin Cummings with 17, freshman Geoff Sather with 16 and sophomore Peter Rivoira with 13.

The victory left the team with a 9-6 record. Then they hit the road and things started to go sour.

Tufts

They played very well against Tufts, but lost the game, 65-58. Coach Tom Lawson was pleased with the team's performance against one of the toughest Division III teams in New England. Geoff Sather topped Middlebury scorers with 15, followed by co-captain Dave Nelson with 12 and Cummings with 10.

Bowdoin

The next day, the team headed to Brunswick, Maine to face Bowdoin. They were fatigued, and played poorly, losing to an unimpressive team, 63-54. Top scorers were Nelson with 16 and Cummings with 15.

UVM

On Feb. 11, the team travelled to Burlington to face Division I power UVM. As tremendous underdogs, they lived up to expectations, losing 81-54. Only Geoff Sather held his own, scoring 17 points, including a season high 15 point second half.

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Men skiers to climax at Carnival

By BLAIR CHILDS

The Middlebury College Winter Carnival is almost here and with it the climax of the Eastern Interscholastic skiing competitions for 1976. The Middlebury Carnival is the Eastern Ski Championships as well as the last college ski meet for the National Collegiate Athletic Assn. (NCAA) Championships. The top three men's team finishers at the Carnival are eligible to race in the men's NCAA's, this year hosted by Bates College at Sunday River, Maine.

In the past, Dartmouth, UVM and Middlebury have monopolized these top three positions and this year looks no different. This is evidenced by the carnival results to date.

At St. Lawrence, UVM won with Midd placing second. At the UVM carnival, Middlebury finished third behind UVM and Dartmouth respectively, and then, two weekends ago at the Dartmouth carnival, these results were repeated.

The Dartmouth carnival was frustrating for the Middlebury men, but it outlined the obstacles the Panthers would have to face in the Eastern Championships. The slalom was the first event held and Middlebury, suffering from the abscence of John Jacobs who broke his collarbone in a practice run, got off to a slow start.

Bill Emerson, ('76) was the only Middlebury skier to finish in the top ten, placing ninth. Behind him was co-captain Jim Cardamone at 12 and Tim Owen ('76) finished 18.

This was a very disappointing fourth place finish for Middlebury, putting the Panthers behind UVM, Dartmouth and Williams.

The cross-country gave Middlebury a step qp with co-captain Craig Ward finishing second, freshman Greg Waters at 10 and Peter Ross ('78) at 12. The giant slalom was more encouraging than the slalom with sophomore Mark Cater taking second, Bill Emerson at 8 and Jim Cardamone, 13. At this point Middlebury was in third with the jumping yet to come.

The UVM, UNH and Dartmouth jumpers flew away with the top 8 positions while toothless Tom Fulton broke in the top ten with a 9. Behind Fulton came Peter Guest at 11 and Ward Mann at 12.

In the end, Middlebury finished a distant third (291 points) behind UVM (339) and Dartmouth (334). Yet, despite this poor showing, the Middlebury carnival could be surprising. Middlebury will have Canadian nordic National Team member Brant McDougall back as well as John Giebink for alpine.

If the alpine and nordic squads ski competitively, as they certainly can, the jumpers could keep Dartmouth out of the second spot. UVM is the favorite, but the number two position is very much in question.

Intramural tournaments to begin early in March

Regular season intramural basketball competition ended last week paving the way for tournament play which will begin Tuesday, March 3.

Separate tournaments will be held between the top four teams in each division.

In the A division, undefeated "independent A", led by Dana Eglinton, coasted to an undefeated 8-0 season. That team will play the "Double Dribbles" who snuck into tournament action by winning their last 3 games.

"Du I" will face the "B-Balls" in the other semi-final game. "Hepburn 2" will tip off against "Independent B" while the "Field House Dukes" meet "Batts N." in division B play.

SKIING, SWIMMING, VOLLEYBALL

Intramural skiing and swimming between fraternities will be held March 2 and 3 respectively. Entry forms are available at the Field House and should be completed by Feb. 27.

Entry forms for intramural volleyball are also available now and should be picked up as soon as possible since play is set to begin the week of March 1.

Honor code...

continued from p. 5

cheating even with several proctors in the testing room. To some students, the proctors could even impose a challenge to cheat.

In returning to the old proctor system, the college would effectively be saying that Midd students are dishonest. Why should students then feel any responsibility to be honest if they will never be trusted? It could lead to cheating just to spite the system.

I am not naive enough to believe that absolutely no cheating takes place at Middlebury. There is certainly that possibility. But I do not think the old system would reduce the cheating. It might reduce suspicion.

The honor code is strong here, and can work if it is fully used. If everyone, including professors, uses all the provisions set forth by the honor code, the code will work and hold a very strong influence over the entire college community.

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Main Street
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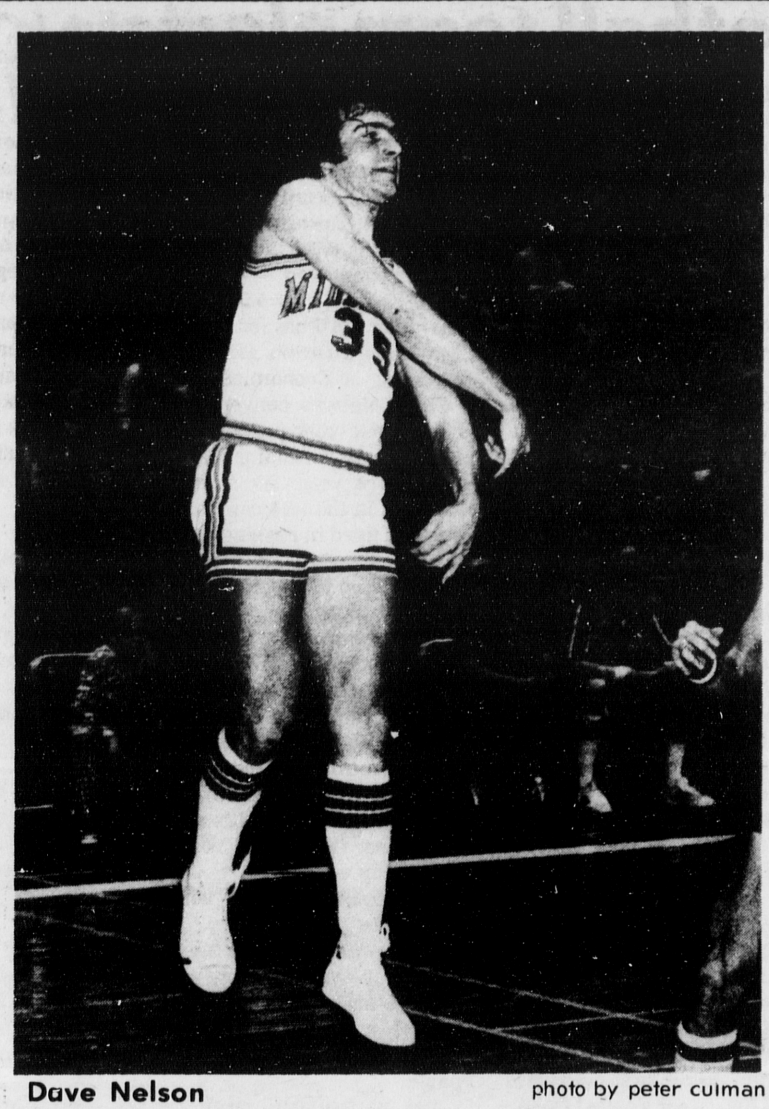


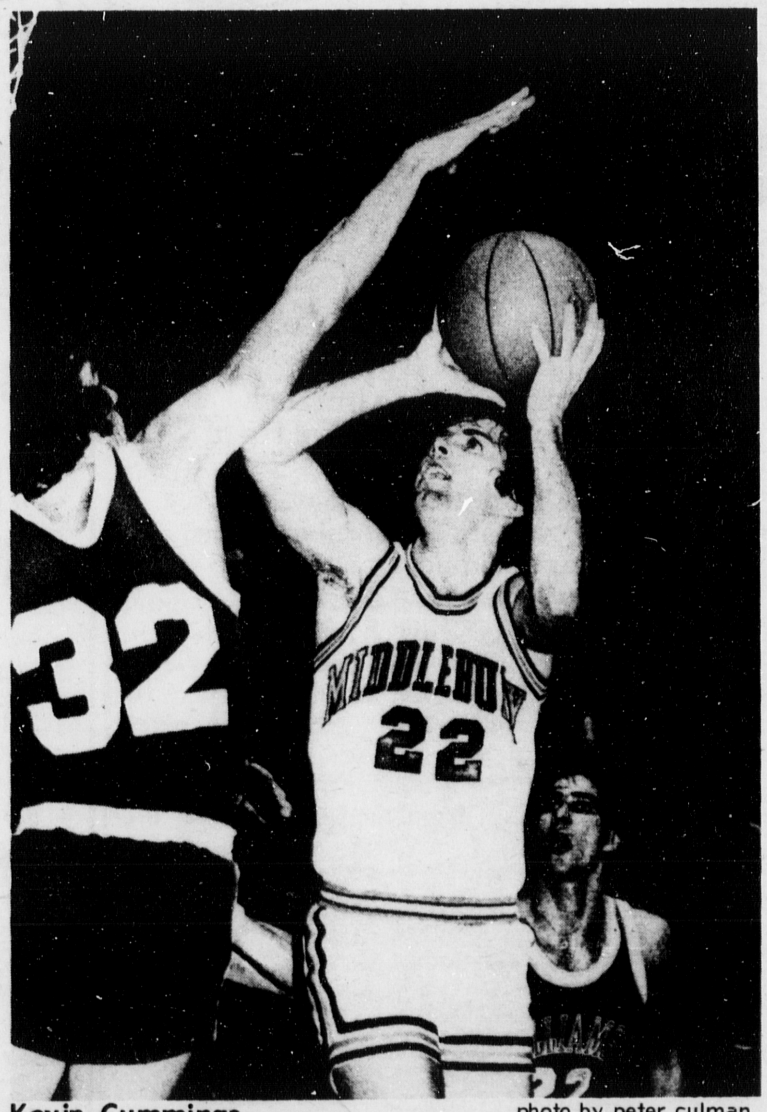
Dave Nelson photo by peter culman

B-ball record breakers

The basketball team's loss to Tufts on Feb. 6 had its bright side for our senior co-captains. Kevin Cummings netted his 1132nd point, breaking the college individual scoring record held by Dave Pentakowski '75. Later in the game, Dave Nelson scored his 1,000th point. He is the fifth Panther in history to reach that mark.

BASKETBALL SCORING LEADERS 76

Player	Games	Field Goals	Free Throws	Total Points	Game Average
Cummings	18	89	52	230	12.8
Nelson	18	100	28	228	12.7
Sather	17	88	17	193	11.4
Smotrycz	17	68	10	146	8.6
Stone	18	43	15	101	5.6
Reese	18	41	18	100	5.6
Rivoira	18	34	32	100	5.6



Kevin Cummings photo by peter culman

Bates victory breaks 3-game slump

By ERIC MALTZMAN

Last Friday the basketball team broke a three game losing streak by defeating Bates, 68-66, in the most exciting home game of the year.

Before last week's thrilling win the Panthers had been in a slump, losing to Tufts (65-58), Bowdoin (63-54) and UVM (81-54) on the road during vacation. With three games left and a record of 10-9, the squad has an excellent chance of finishing with a .500 record or better.

Although defense was the key to Middlebury's second half comeback, it was virtually nonexistent in the first 10 minutes. Both Midd and Bates opened up with a 2-3 zone, but hot outside shooting and good penetration continually exposed glaring weaknesses.

The visitors took an early 10-6 lead after less than four minutes of action. The Panthers, led by three baskets apiece by Dave Nelson and Peter Rivoira, outscored Bates 15-8 to take a 21-18 lead at the 11:38 mark. Middlebury held its last lead of the half at 25-24 midway through the first stanza. The Bobcats began running a fast break attack, and Midd found itself down, 35-30. Nellie hit two quick hoops to cut the deficit to 35-34 with 2:50 left, but Bates scored the last nine points of the half to gain a confortable 44-34 advantage.

Middlebury was able to make a fine comeback due to its strong defense, which alternated between a 2-3 zone and a man to man. The Panthers scored 34 points in both halves, while Bates was held to 22 in the second half, which was only one half of its output in the first 20 minutes. Trailing 51-47, Midd held Bates scoreless for four minutes and knotted the score 51-51 with 10:30 remaining.

From that point until the final buzzer neither team had more than a two-point lead. The teams traded baskets for seven minutes until a hoop by Zenon Smotrycz gave the Panthers their first lead of the half at 63-61 with 2:38 to go. Bates tied it, Z hit another big shot, but the Bobcats tied it again at 65-65 with 1:15 remaining.

At the :57 Mark Nelson hit both ends of a one-and -one situation, but with 24 seconds showing on the clock Bates' Tom Burhoe hit one at two from the line to make it 67-66. Kevin Cummings matched Burhoe with one free throw to give Midd a 68-66 lead, but Bates still had 10 seconds to send the game into overtime. The Bobcats got off three shots in the last five seconds, but none of the desperate efforts found the range.

Nelson led the Panthers with 22 points and 10 rebounds. Cummings and Rivoira scored 12 each, while Smotrycz contributed 10 points and 13 rebounds.

Last night Middlebury put its seven-game home winning streak to a major test against St. Michael's Tomorrow at 2:00 the Panthers will try to avenge an earlier defeat to Norwich. The team plays its final contest next Wednesday against RPI on the road.

Women squash bows to Trinity

By CATHY VON KLEMPERER

The women's squash club was defeated by Trinity's varsity women's team 5-3 last weekend in Hartford, Conn.

One of the top five women's squash teams in the country, the Trinity team showed its strength and playing experience in its top five players.

Middlebury's Cathy Gregory ('76), Martha Brownell ('77), Lisa Madeira ('76), Sarah Lincoln ('78), and Betsy Miller ('78), playing respectively as numbers 1,2,3,4, and 5 all lost to their opponents in hard-fought matches.

The Middlebury club proved its depth. Cathy von Klemperer ('77), Blythe Hamer ('78), and Nancy Rome ('78), defeated the Trinity players numbers 6, 7, and 8 respectively.

The Panther ladder is comprised of 28 players of which the top 10 travel to compete with other colleges. The travelling club includes the above mentioned players as well as Cori Josias ('78) and Anne Halsey ('77).

The match with Trinity was the club's third one of the season. Earlier it played Williams to which it lost 5-2 and Dartmouth , which edged out Middlebury 5-4.

'Considering this is our first year and that we had no official coach I think we've done well," said Lincoln.

Gregory organized the club just after Thanksgiving. "Mr. Coleman (the Athletic Director) was responsive to me from the beginning. He scheduled the matches and was generally encouraging.

"We're a club as opposed to an offical team because we are not financed by the college and we don't have an offical coach. Still, we've had a lot of help and coaching from Mr. Spenser (Asst. Prof. Hist.) , Mr. Claudon (Asst. Prof. Ec.) and Mr. Miner, (Asst. to the president).

"Cathy Gregory acts as our captain -coach-organizer. She organizes the practices and gives us suggestions about things which we can work on," Lincoln said. "She's our impetus," said Hamer '78. "Although we had only two organized two-hour practices a week, everyone in the top ten practiced at least five times a week--if not seven," Gregory said.

"We worked with the second string men's squash club in that we had a match with their numbers 10 through 20 players. We lost to them, but we learned a lot in the process-they were really helpful," Gregory said.

"Mr. Spenser, Mr. Claudon, and Mr. Miner came down to some of our practices and helped us in the area of tactics, different shots, finesse consistancy , confidence, and variation of speed," she added.

"We've also learned how to start a team from nothing and how to help each other get better," Gregory said.

"Generally I think the team has really improved. We've learned a great deal about the game of squash, " said Lincoln.

Gregory said, "the playing level of the team has improved immensely. I'd say that Sarah Lincoln, Cathy von Klemperer, and Martha Brownell are the most improved players."

"Women's squash has been a great opportunity for girls who want to compete on a team because skiing is the only other organized winter sport for women to compete in," Lincoln said.

"If we're lucky, we'll be a regular team-financed by the college and we might have a coach next year," Gregory said.

Midd women to National squash championship

By CATHY von KLEMPERER

This weekend Cathy Gregory ('76), Martha Brownell ('77), Cori Josias ('78), and Sarah Lincoln ('78), all members of the Panther women's squash club , will compete in the National Collegiate squash championship to be held at Dartmouth College in Hanover, NH.

"The nationals is where the national champion and the top ten are seeded," said Gregory. "There are two consolation rounds—meaning that you can lose twice before being eliminated. This gives you a chance to practice with the top ten players in New England," said Gregory.

"It's an honor for us to be invited because we're not officially a team," said Blythe Hamer ('78), a member of the club. "It shows that they recognized that we're serious about squash and that we're contenders in their league."

"It'll be more of a practice session for us rather than a chance to prove that we're the best," said Gregory.

WRA annual elections Monday night

The Women's Recreation Association (WRA) is holding its annual elections on Monday March 1, at 9:00 pm in Munroe Lounge. Under its constitution "all women students of Middlebury College shall be entitled to vote" because all women students are entitled to membership.

With the increasing interest in women's sports, both intercollegiate and intra-mural, and now with a new awareness of the significance of Title IX, WRA must fulfill the increasingly important role of representing women's interests at Middlebury.

The organization's major stumbling block, and the favorite phrase of those who do not encourage women's sports, is that there is a 'lack of demonstrated interest.' Its members ask women to show interest by being at the meeting on March first.

The manner and spirit in which Title IX is instituted will affect most Middlebury students and will, in turn, affect how other schools coraply with the Congressional ruling.

At the meeting on March 1 there will be an election for a new board of WRA officers. There will also be a vote on a proposal to change the name from WRA to the Women's Athletic Association.

After the voting, there will be an informal question and answer period on Title IX.

To expedite the election procedures, all nominations must be submitted before the election.

Please submit nominations in writing to box 2659, naming the nominee and the office.

There will be a detailed explanation of these offices at the meeting on Monday night. If students have questions they should get in touch with any of this year's officers. Their names are posted on the WRA bulletin boards in Proctor and the Field House.

Mens squash loses

By TY HOWE

Last weekend the Middlebury men's squash club travelled to Harford Conn. to play Trinity Collegee's junior Varsity squad. The team members hoped to even their record after an earlier loss to the Williams College JV.

Team members said they found that the courts were colder and darker than the Middlebury courts and hoped they could adjust to the different environment readily.

They said they were surprised to find the balls used in the matches were very different from the ones they had used in the pre- match warm-up. They said they were forced to try to readjust during their matches.

Middlebury's no. 1 and no. 2 players, sophomores Bill Harris and Tim Harvey, were unable to make the adjustment and lost quick matches by the score of 3—0. Senior Pieter Fischer won his match quickly though, 3—0.

The rest of the team members adjusted adequately. Pete Bostwick ('79) playing at no. 3 as a substitute for Mark Anderson ('78), coped with numerous "let" calls to win handily, 3-1. In the final match, Senior Pete Nichols overcame his op ponent 3-0 to put the final match score at 5-2 in favor of Middlebury.

The victory puts the Men's Squash record at 1-1. There is now talk of perhaps some matches against some Boston ar ea prep schools in the future and perhaps in the distant future, a varsity status for the club.

Union ...

continued from p. 3

to battle a school with a revamped and increased emphasis?

Perhaps a number of Union freshmen joined the team because they thought highly of the coach and the potential of the program. In fact, Union hired a well-known football coach this past season—but no Middlebury complaints were lodged. We beat Union in football.

President Bonner was so concerned with the academic/athletic relationship at Union that he offered Middlebury references to establish his credibility.

Robison explained he is "not attempting to sit in judgment on your program" but simply that Middlebury's approach is on a different level and that cancellation is the answer to the incompatible approaches.

Panther hockey coach Wendell Forbes said Robison's action was "probably all for the best," since Middlebury can go on pursuing their chosen course and enjoying the exciting triumphs that dot their path.

announcements

Frosh writing

Freshmen - Reminder: Please be sure that you have one "Freshman Writing course" credit.

Bad vendors

Complaints about malfunctioning vending machines should be sent to Gordon Bridges, Director of Dining Halls.

Mexican art, novel lecture topic

Professor Enrique Pupo-Walker, artist and professor of Latin American literature at Vanderbilt Univer sity, will speak (in English) on "The Mural Art and the Novel of the Mexican Revolution." Professor Pup- Walker will illustrate in slides the power of mural art to portray the Revolutionary convulsion of Mexican society, and he will demonstrate theinfluence of this dynamic and popular art form on the Mexican novel of the same period.

Sponsored by the Dept. of Spanish and Italian, the lecture will be held on Tuesday, March 2, in Dana Auditorium, at 7:30 p.m.

Favorite recipe?

Do you have a favorite meatless recipe that you would like to see served in SDU B (the vegetarian alternative unit) ? The Student Forum Food Resources Working Group and Gordon Bridges, Director of Dining Services, are inter ested in obtaining recipes from students and/or faculty. See Gordon Bridges or Kathy Weeks, Box 3909.

Environmental internships

Grants up to $600 plus travel and research expenses are available from The Population Institute for students interested in working on population and environmental issues. Students who participate in this Intern Program work closely with state legislators and agencies in researching and analyzing population related issues, policies, and legislation. While attending regular college or university courses, the intern also spends part of each week with his/her sponsoring agency, meeting with other groups and individuals, doing needed research and writing and making periodic trips to the state capitol. Each intern arranges for academic credit for the internship with faculty advisor.

Internships run from September through May/June, but some summer programs will be available. The program is flexible and alternative approaches to research on population policies are considered. Application deadline for 1976-77 internships is April 30, 1976. (For summer internships, April 1, 1976). For information and/or application, contact: David Baker, Director-State Student Intern Program, Population Institute 110 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002.

Sisco to speak at UVM

Joseph J. Sisco, U.S. Undersecretary of State for political affairs and the principal advisor and deputy negotiator on Middle Eastern issues to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, will open the second annual George D. Aiken Lectures at the University of Vermont March 3 and 4.

Sisco will be the keynote speaker at 8 p.m. March3 in Ira Allen Chapel at UVM. His talk on the "Quest for Peace in the Middle East" will be followed on March 4 by a full day of panel discussions on topics related to the 1976 Lectures theme, "Social and Economic Problems of Rural Societies."

All Aiken Lectures events are free and open to the public and the University welcomes participation by students and faculty from other colleges and universities.

Poetry contest

The National Poetry Press announces its Spring competition. The closing date for the submission of manuscripts by college students is April 10.

Any student attending either junior or senior college is eligible to submit his verse. There is no limitation as to form or theme. Shorter works are preferred by the Board of Judges, because of space limitations.

Each poem must be typed or printed on a separate sheet, and must bear the name and home address of the student, and the college address as well.

Manuscripts should be sent to the office of the press, National Poetry Press, Box 218, Agoura, Calif. 91301

Writing competition

The National Trust for Historic Preservation announces the Historic Preservation Writing Awards for Students. This year the awards will be given for an unpublished essay and/or poem on the subject 'Out of Many, One-Preservation in the Bicentennial.' Entries may be philosophical or critical of historic preservation and its relation to the Bicentennial.

Each award consists of a citation and a stipend of $250. The winning entries in each category (essay and poetry) may be published in the National Trust magazine **Historic Preservation.**

Entries would be no more than 2,500 words. Any full-time college student is elegible (aged 17-25). Submit one copy of entry with name address, birthdate and name of institution and department. Winners announced in May in Washington D.C. Deadline for entries is April 1, 1976. Submit to Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 740-748 Jackson Place, NW, Washington D.C.

Historic internship

Fifty college students will be chosen to participate in the National Trust for Historic Preservation's 12-week summer internship program this year.

Deadline for applications is March 5.

The Trust provides the summer internship, which pays students a salary of $3.86 per hour, to assure that students interested in preservation can gain practical working and learning experience through training in the various fields of historic preservation.

Interns are placed with Trust member organizations, at Trust historic properties, or at the National Trust headquarters in Washington, D.C. The program runs from June 7 to August 27, 1976. According to Patricia E. Williams, the Trust's community education coordinator, specific projects for this summer will be decided upon when intern selection is completed.

Projects completed in 1975 include: completed planning outlines for an interpretive program for the Carlyle House Historic Park in Alexandria, Virginia; completion of measured drawings for the Robert Long House in Baltimore, Maryland; producing written case studies of various New England historic districts at the New England Field Service Office of the National Trust, and updating the garden map and establishing a system for recording garden plans at Woodlawn Plantation, a National Trust historic property.

Inquiries about this program should be addressed to : Community Education Coordinator, Division of Education Services, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 740-748 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington , D.C. 20006.

classifieds

The alligator does not permit the apple to be eaten. He who flits with the sparrow will have no energy to soar with the eagle.

Dulcinea, I need you. I'll trade a pig's trough for Seattle...C2279.

Marian—What could you possibly do that is worth $25 a night?

For Sale: International pick-up 1973 6 cyl., heavy springs, long box. Body rough, but only 20,000 miles. $1300 Call 388-6666 days.

Lost—brown folder containing alto sax music. Reward. Bob Montgomery—Voter 304.

All classifieds must be 25 words or less and submitted to the **Campus** office by Saturday evening. Classifieds are free.

Wanted: one mostly blue or green large rug. C3180.

Philip Spencer No Shit Sherlock Awart—Don Moran

Attention members of Rooter's: whole lotta shakin' goin' on on Thursday.

Positions available: If you would like to be the Editor, Asst. Editor, Photography Editor, Business Manager, Advertising Manager or would like to work on the staff of the 1977 Kaleidoscope submit your name to KALEIDOSCOPE, Box C2199.

Bakery Lane Food Shop

Washington Street

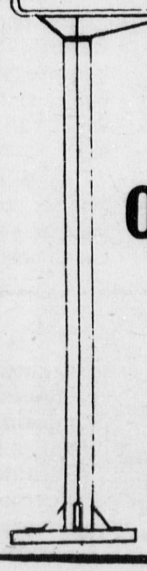
Bakery Lane Soup Bowl

The Best of both Worlds

The Snow Bowl and The Soup Bowl

Open Tuesday-Saturday
11-2:30; 5-8

Mobil



Fill it at Ted's

On Your Way to the

Snow Bowl

TED NOVAK'S MOBIL